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GETTYSBURG.

Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument in the National Cemetery.

An Immense Concourse of People in Attendance.

An Impressive Prayer by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY GENERAL MEADE

Oration by Senator Morton of Indiana.

Other Exercises and Incidents of the Occasion.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Thursday, July 1.

The morning opened clear but sultry, and every prospect for good weather. So thronged was the town last night that many people were unable to get accommodations, and had to walk the streets. Strangers were busily engaged in roaming around the battle-field during the early part of the day, and listening to stories of the progress of the fight, or gazing upon the trees shattered by artillery. The monument in the cemetery is greatly admired. It has already been described by so many writers for the Press that repetition is unnecessary. The object of the Committee having the erection in charge has not been so much to commemorate the great and most important victory as to mark the place of the remains of those who fell in battle, to honor their memories, to sanctify their example; and in accomplishing this object the Board have endeavored to avoid everything in these memorials which might perpetuate the animosities which produced the rebellion.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession formed at about 10 o'clock, and soon after commenced the march to the Cemetery, headed by a military escort under command of General HUMPHREYS. The escort consisted of companies of infantry from York, Chambersburg, one from Utica, N. Y., and two companies from this (Adams) County; carriages containing General MEADE, Governor MORTON, orator of the day, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. SCHUNNE SCHMUCKER and BAYARD TAYLOR. Mayor WILLS, of Gettysburg, was in a carriage with the orator of the day, and Hon. R. H. McCURDY, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Cemetery Commission, whose labors in connection with Mayor WILLS, in the construction of the cemetery and monument have been worthy of all praise.

AT THE CEMETERY.

On reaching the cemetery the military were stationed about the foot of the monument. Facing the front of the monument was a large covered platform, which was soon filled by the orator of the day, invited guests and ladies entitled to admission by tickets previously issued. Upon the platform was also seated the Arion Musical Association of Baltimore, which opened the proceedings by singing a hymn from the cantata of "Esther," entitled "Once more the spot with solemn awe we tread." DAVID WILLS, President of the Commission, then called the meeting to order, and announced that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER would pronounce the opening prayer.

PRAYER BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. BEECHER then appeared and said;

"Let us unite in prayer. Lord God of our fathers, we thank Thee that Thou has been God of this land; that Thou hast inspired our citizens to frame wise laws and lay the foundation of intelligence, and of virtue, and of piety. We thank Thee that Thou hast ordained among us institutions for the benefit of all, and that in all the history of their formation, and amid all the struggles through which they have passed, Thou hast been on the side of liberty and knowledge, and hast befriended the poor and needy. We thank thee, O Lord our God, that when times of struggle come on, when evil rushed in upon us like a flood, Thou didst at last raise up opposition, and didst call from all places that which should assert again the everlasting truths of human right and human liberty; and when aggression broke forth in battle, thou, O Lord God of our Fathers didst call forth from all our fields, from towns and from cities, multitudes innumerable, who stood especially to defend this nation and maintain its integrity unimpaired. And here upon this eminence Thou didst lead forth Thy people unto victory. We are gathered again to renew association and derive further instruction and hand down to our posterity lessons of the patriotism and heroic devotion which were given. Grant, we beseech Thee, Thy blessing to rest upon all who are gathered here to-day. Oh, Lord, we cannot ask Thy blessing upon those that rest in sleep—in death round about us; whom Thou hast blessed, we humbly trust, through Jesus Christ in the immortality of another better land. But, Oh Lord, remember that all our hearts yet bleed for them; remember those whose homes are poorer since they died. May they be cheered in recollecting that their whole land is richer. Oh Lord, bless those fathers whose sons lie buried here, and mothers into whose hearts the sword entered more deeply than into theirs who were slain thereby. Remember the orphan children of those that are silent here, and we beseech Thee that wherever they are, and by whatever circumstances surrounded, they may feel not only the sympathy and good-will of their fellow-citizens, but in an eminent degree may Thy Providence smile upon them. May soldiers' children never prove unworthy of their fathers' name. May they grow into true heroism and love of their native land as did their fathers. Let them be willing to shed their blood, to lay down life for the sake of their country.

Let this blessing of the Lord rest upon Thy servant who commanded here in time of great trial, and whose life mercifully has been spared through intervening years since to be here again under circumstances so different. Long may his life be spared and those of his household; and may the blessing by which Thou didst make him instrumental for the right and for the good of the whole land come back in a measure upon him and his. Remember all that were here associated with him in command, not only so many as are now present, but those that are detained from this ground, whoever they are, may the blessing of the Almighty God rest upon them and their families. Remember, O Lord, the soldiers who fought here; everywhere we pray for them and theirs, that God's blessing may attend them to the end of life; save them from snares and temptations, mightier than their virtue; and grant that in all true manliness and noble endeavor they may achieve yet more than is contained in the record of their past. We beseech Thee, Lord God, to grant Thy blessing upon this whole nation. Be pleased to unite together the hearts of the once divided but now united people. Unite their hearts together, and with these new foundations of liberty, universal intelligence, and liberty and virtue and purity, [illegible] this Union grow stronger than it was or [illegible] have been. And though we have been [illegible] with a mighty shaking—though with a [illegible] ploughshare Thou hast passed through [illegible]—grant that the harvest may be more, [illegible] more than it could have been with[illegible] Thy culture. [illegible] Thee, oh God, to pour Thy bless[illegible] the President of the United States and [illegible] are associated with him in council and [illegible]stration. May their life and health be [illegible] in Thy sight. May direction be [illegible] from on high. May a prosperous [illegible] to all the work of their hands [illegible] behalf of the land. Bless, Oh Lord, [illegible] and navy of the United States. In all [illegible] and efforts may they still uphold the [illegible] their country; not in a spirit of pride [illegible] aggression; but may they see in our [illegible] order and liberty for all, prosperity [illegible], until round and round the world, [illegible] shall bear its folds, men may be[illegible] liberty and true piety may do for a [illegible] strengthen the weak with strength [illegible] Counsel with Thy counsel [illegible]ression all through the earth. Over[illegible]erturn until the right is established. [illegible] blessing to rest upon all that are here [illegible] great body of citizens throughout [illegible]tates and upon the whole family of man. Grant that need of war shall cease, and that Jews and Gentiles shall be gathered in, and the whole earth see Thy salvation. All which we ask humbly in the adorable name of the Lord Jesus our Saviour, to whom with the Father and the Holy Spirit we will give praise forever. Amen."

At the conclusion of prayer, the hymn "'Tis Holy Ground," written by B. B. FRENCH, of Washington, for the dedication of the cemetery in 1863, was sung by the choir.

SPEECH OF GENERAL MEADE.

President WILLS then announced that General MEADE would address the audience preparatory to unveiling the monument, which would take place during the firing of a salute of one gun for each State having dead buried within its limits. General MEADE then took his position on the platform and was received with cheers. When the cheering with which he was received had subsided, General MEADE said:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Six years ago I stood upon this ground under circumstances very different from these which now surround us; these beautiful hills and valley now teeming with luxuriant crops, these happy faces around me, are widely different from the tumultuous roar of war and terrible scenes enacted at that time. Four years ago I stood here by invitation of some honorable gentlemen who have brought me here this time, and laid the corner-stone of the monument which we are brought together to-day to dedicate; and now, for the third time, I appear before you at the request of the Managers of the Monument Association to render my assistance, humble as it is, in paying respect to the memory of the brave men who fell here, by dedicating this monument to them; and at the request of these gentlemen I am about to make to you a few, very few remarks, which are incidental to the occasion, and I are suggested by it. When I look around and see, as I now see, so many brave men who were by my side in that memorable battle, among them His Excellency the present Governor of Pennsylvania, General GEARY, and others, who were with me at that time; when I look back and think upon the noble spirits who then fought so well, and now sleep the sleep that knows no waking—gallant REYNOLDS, my bosom friend as well as my right-hand officer; brave VINCENT and ZOOK and WEED, and others far more in numbers than I have time or words to mention—my feelings are those of mingled sadness and joy; sadness, my friends, to think that there ever was an occasion when such men should be arrayed in battle as they were here, that we should ever have been called upon as we were upon this field to defend the flag of our country and Government, which have been handed down to us from our forefathers; sad, to think of the mourning and desolation which prostrated our whole land North and South; sad to contemplate the vast destruction of life which we here wrought in obedience to our highest duty. I am filled with sadness to think of the hosts of mourning widows and orphans left throughout the land by that dreadful struggle. Such thoughts naturally come upon us. At the same time I feel gratitude and joy; gratitude to the Almighty who directed the event and who selected me as an humble instrument with those then around me upon this field to obtain that decisive victory which turned the tide of that great war and settled for ever I trust in this country the principles of personal liberty and constitutional freedom. [Applause.] I feel gratitude, too, that our fellow countrymen have been moved to such respect and honor as we are now paying to the memory of those men who, in the discharge of their duty, laid down their lives, proving by the highest sacrifice man can render their devotion to the cause they were defending; gratitude to those present to-day who, by their presence, contribute to render high honor justly due to the fallen braves. There is one subject, my friends, which I will mention now and on this spot where my attention has been called to it, and in which I trust my feeble voice will have some influence. When I contemplate this field, I see here and there, marked with hastily-dug trenches, the graves in which the dead with whom we fought are gathered. They are the works of my brothers in arms the day after the battle. Above them a bit of plank indicates simply that these remains of the fallen foe were hurriedly laid there by the soldiers who met them in battle. Why should we not collect them in some suitable place? I do not ask that a monument be erected over them. I do not ask that we should in any way indorse their cause or their conduct, or entertain other than feelings of condemnation for their course. But they are dead—they have gone before their Maker to be judged. In all civilized countries it is usage to bury the dead with decency and respect; and even to fallen enemies respectful burial is accorded in death. [Applause.] I earnestly hope this suggestion may have some influence throughout this broad land; for this is only one among a hundred crowded battle-fields. Some persons may be designated by the Government, if necessary, to collect these neglected bones and bury them without commemorative monuments; but simply indicate that below sleep the misguided men who fell in battle for a cause over which we triumphed. I shall detain you no longer, for you are about to listen to one of the most eloquent men in the country. My purpose was simply to comply with the kind invitation given to me to speak meet words of praise for the dead heroes sleeping around; and in the solemnities of this occasion I thank you for your attention, and will now unvail the statue.

UNVAILING THE MONUMENT.

At the conclusion of General MEADE's remarks a passage was cleared in front of the platform leading to the base of the monument, and, assisted by Secretary of War RAWLINS, the vail that shielded the front of the monument was dropped, and the first full view of all its beauties was met with enthusiastic applause from the thousands that were looking on at the interesting moment, mingled with the music of the band and the firing of a salute.

THE ORATION BY SENATOR MORTON.

President WILLS then announced that Hon. O. P. MORTON, Senator from Indiana, would pronounce the oration. He spoke as follows:

When the monument we are about to dedicate shall have crumbled into dust; when the last vestige of this cemetery shall have been obliterated by the hand of time; when there shall be nothing left of all we see now, but the hills, the valleys, the streams and the distant mountains, the great battle which here took place, with its far-reaching consequences, will still live in history. Nations have their birth, youth, maturity, old age and death; and ours, though we call it eternal, and our institutions, immortal, will be no exception. But though nations must pass away, and all physical evidence of their existence may be lost, yet may they live through all time, in the brightness of their examples, in the glory of their deeds, and in the beneficence of their institutions. These are the inheritances they may leave to the far-coming centuries. When the Pyramids of Egypt shall have sunk to the level of the Nile; when the last remnant of Grecian architecture, the last inscribed block of marble shall have perished, men will still read of Moses and the Pass of Thermopylæ. Monuments, after all, are but for the present, and may only instruct a few generations. But a glorious deed is a joy forever. Six years ago, day after to-morrow, the Union army was stretched along these heights from Culp's Hill to Round Top—a human breakwater, against which the great tidal wave of rebellion was that day to dash in vain, and be thrown back in bloody spray and broken billows. The rebel chieftain, flushed by his success at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, forgetting that his triumphs had arisen from the fact that he had fought upon his own soil, behind natural fastnesses, having the advantage of choice of position and knowledge of the country, had insolently crossed the Potomac, and invaded the loyal State of Pennsylvania. But from this invasion he was to be hurled back in bloody defeat, and in disordered flight to recross the Potomac, never again to set foot upon the soil of a loyal State. On yonder high ground across the plain was drawn out in battle array the rebel host. It was an open field; the terms were nearly equal, and steady Northern valor, animated by the love of country, was to meet the boasted chivalry of the South, fighting for slavery, sweep it from the field, strip it of its meretricious plumes, and give the Confederacy a fatal wound. It is the solid qualities of men and nations that win in the long run. The chivalry of false pride, the arrogance and vanity of a favored class, whose elevation is only seen by the depression of others, may, by spasmodic efforts, for a time dazzle the eyes of the world, but cannot long maintain a successful contest with truth, justice and the strength of free institutions. This was illustrated in the war of the rebellion, and in the battle of Gettysburg. This battle was not won by superior strategy or military genius, although managed with great courage and skill by General MEADE and his subordinate commanders, who left nothing undone that the occasion seemed to require, and who made the best use of the forces and opportunities at their command.

It was a three days' battle, with varying fortunes the first and second days, in which the steadiness of Northern valor, animated by the convictions of a just cause and the love and pride of a great free country, finally wore out, bore down and swept from the field the rebel masses, composed of men of equal physical courage, but whose moral power was impaired by the absence of that strong conviction of the right, which is a vast element of success. In yonder cemetery among the white tombstones, "where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap" over the buried generations of the hamlet, was planted the artillery, whose fearful peals would have aroused the slumbering dead, were it not ordained that they should awake only at the sound of the last trump. Just behind the crest of the hill in the old cemetery stood the tent of our glorious commander, the imperturbable MEADE, calmly dictating his orders, while the storm of shot and shell flew over and around him. From yonder steeple southwest of the village the rebel chieftain surveyed the field, directed his host, and from time to time saw his advancing columns reel and wither, and finally retreat in hopeless flight and confusion. The flower of the rebel army had been chosen for the assault, and were massed to bring overwhelming numbers to bear on the point of attack. The rebel chieftain brought together more than one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, with which, for three hours, he poured a terrific fire upon that part of the Union lines he intended to assault. It was a grand and solemn sight, when line after line, with steady step and in perfect order, emerged from the smoke and swept across the field toward the Union army. It was a moment of vast peril and import, of which both parties were powerfully conscious. If the rebel assault was successful, and we lost the battle, Washington and Philadelphia were within their grasp. The North invaded, defeated and demoralized, would do—we knew not what. Foreign nations would be encouraged to intervene, and the South, elated, would put forth more desperate efforts than before. If the assault failed, and we gained the battle, the remnant of the rebel hosts must seek safety in flight, and a blow would be inflicted upon the Confederacy from which it could scarcely recover. These thoughts were present in the minds of all, and gave heroic courage to assault and to resist. But now the fire of our artillery was opened upon the advancing columns, and the shot and shell tore through their ranks, making great gaps, which were quickly filled up by those who came behind. But onward they came, with desparate courage, until soon the fierce fire of musketry on both sides mingled with the horrid roar of artillery. Then, with terrific yells they rushed upon our lines; but the impetus of their assault was suddenly checked. They were met by a courage as desperate as their own, and a fierce hand-to-hand encounter took place. The result was not long doubtful. Their thinned and broken columns were flung back across the plain in headlong flight, leaving thousands of prisoners in our hands, the ground covered with dead and dying, and wet and muddy with blood. We had gained the day, though at fearful cost. The victory was great and mighty in its consequences. The prestige of the rebel army was broken, never to be recovered, and the wound inflicted upon the Confederacy was never staunched, until it had bled to death. But I shall not attempt to give a general description of the battle, or to enumerate the many glorious names that are a aart of it; but those of Meade, Reynolds, Howard, Hancock, Hall, Harrow. Hays, Sickles, Warren, Wadsworth, Slocum, Buford, Geary, Gibbon, Caldwell, Crawford, Doubleday, Weed, Vincent, Zook, Cross, Stannard, Barlow, Robinson, Humphrey and Webb, will ever be upon the lip when the story of Gettysburg is told.

The next day was the 4th of July, and the most memorable since that of 1776. On another field it witnessed the surrender of a large rebel army to the great chieftain of the war, now our illustrious President. The capture of Vicksburg opened the navigation of the Mississippi River, and severed from the Confederacy all that part of its territory lying west of that river. The loss to the Confederacy was irreparable. It was cut off from its chief source of supplies. The limits of the war was greatly circumscribed. The mass of the rebel population were demoralized, and began to despair. From that day it became manifest that the rebellion could not succeed unless the Southern people exhibited that endurance, patience under adversity and high devotion that will sacrifice everything for the cause, which, as it turned out, they did not possess. By our victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg the rebellion lost its prestige in Europe, and all hopes of foreign intervention. At the foot of this monument sleep the heroes of the battle. Here lie the father, the husband, the brother and the only son. In far-off homes, among the hills of New-England, on the shores of the lakes and in the valleys and plains of the West, the widow, the orphan and the aged parent are weeping for these beloved dead. Many of the tombs are marked "unknown," but they will all be recognized on the morning of the Resurrection. The unknown dead left behind them kindred, friends and breaking hearts. None die so humble but leave some one to mourn. "Perished at Gettysburg, in defence of their country," 979 men, of whose names, homes or lineage there is no trace left on earth. Doubtless the Recording Angel has preserved the record, and when the books are opened on the last day, their names will be found in letters of living light on the immortal page of heroes who died that their country might live. In the fields before us are the graves of the rebel dead, now sunk to the level of the plain, "unmarked, unhonored and unknown." They were our countrymen, of our blood, language and history. They displayed a courage worthy of their country, and of a better cause, and we may drop a tear to their memory. The news of this fatal field carried agony to thousands of Southern homes, and the wail of despair was heard in the everglades and orange groves of the South. Would to God that these men had died for their country, and not in fratricidal strife for its destruction. Oh, who can describe the wickedness of rebellion, or paint the horrors of civil war!

The rebellion was madness. It was the insanity of States, the delirium of millions, brought on by the pernicious influence of human slavery. The people of the South were drunk with the spoils of the labor of four millions of slaves. They were educated in the belief that chivalry and glory were the only inheritance of slaveholders; that free institutions and free labor begat cowardice and servility; that Northern men were sordid and mercenary, intent only upon gain, and would not fight for their Government or principles. And thus educated and thus believing, they raised their hands to strike the Government of their fathers, and to establish a new Constitution, the chief corner-stone of which was to be human slavery. The lust of power, the unholy greed of slavery, the mad ambition of disappointed statesmen, impelled the people of the South to a fearful crime, which drenched the land with fraternal blood, that has been punished as few crimes have ever been in this world, but out of which, we are assured, that God in His providence will bring forth the choicest blessings to our country and to the human race, even as the choicest flowers spring in profusion from the graves of the dead; Liberty universal, soon to be guaranteed and preserved by suffrage universal; the keeping of a nation's freedom to be intrusted to all the people and not to a part only; the national reproach washed out, in rivers of blood, it is true; but the sins of the world were atoned by the blood of the Saviour, and the expiation of blood seems to be the grand economy of God, founded in wisdom, to mortals inscrutable. Resurrection comes only from the grave. Death is the great progenitor of life. From the tomb of the rebellion a nation has been born again. The principles of liberty, so gloriously stated in the Declaration of Independence, had hitherto existed in theory. The Government had ever been a painful contradiction to the Declaration. While proclaiming to the world that liberty was the gift of God to every human being, four millions of people were held in abject and brutalizing slavery, under the shadow of the national flag. In the presence of these slaves, professions of devotion to liberty were vain and hypocritical. The clanking of their chains ascend perpetually in contradiction to our professions, and the enemies of republicanism pointed contemptuously to our example. But all this is passed. Slavery lies buried in the tomb of the rebellion. The rebellion—the offspring of slavery—hath murdered its unnatural parent, and the perfect reign of liberty is at hand.

With the ratification of the Fifteenth Article, proposed by Congress as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which we have every reason to believe will soon be completed, impartial suffrage will be established throughout the land. The equal rights of men will be recognized, and the millenium in liberty and government will be realized, to which our fathers looked forward with hopefulness and joy. The principles of liberty once planted in the earth and ripened into their rich fruits, will be borne through all the ages, blessing mankind to the latest generation, even as the seeds first sown by the hand of God in Paradise, were blown by the winds from continent to continent, until the world was clothed with verdure, fruits and flowers. The prospect for liberty throughout the world was never so bright as it is to-day. In all civilized lands the grand armies of freedom are on their march. And they are allied armies. Victory to one will give prestige and confidence to the others. With some, progress will be slow; they will encounter disaster and defeat, but will again rally and go forward to final victory. In the great campaign of freedom we count, not by months, but by decades and generations, in which there will be many a Bull Run, many a Gettysburg, and a final Appomattox. The lines of march will be marked by many a cemetery like this, by the wrecks of fallen institutions and dynasties and by the ruins of hereditary privilege and caste.

Let us briefly review the advance of liberty since 1776. The principles of the Declaration of Independence took early and deep root in France. The people of that empire had long suffered from the grossest misrule and oppression, and their minds were well prepared to comprehend and accept the new Gospel of Liberty. The French Revolution first threw off the kingly government, then established complete democracy, but, not knowing how to use liberty without abusing it, and the people being governed by their passions, and seeking to avenge upon parties and classes the wrongs they had suffered for generations, passed into anarchy, from which the transition back to monarchy and despotism was easy and rapid. But the return to monarchy was not characterised by the former oppression and misrule. The people had learned their rights and monarchs had learned their power. Many of the old abuses which had been swept away by the Revolution were gone forever, and the new monarchy governed with comparative justice, liberality and humanity. The spirit of liberty had entered into the hearts of the people, and from time to time asserted itself in various ways, and in 1848 France returned again to a republic. This lasted but a short time, but the new monarch who overthrew it and established himself upon its ruins was constrained to acknowledge the sovereignty of the people, and to profess to accept his crown by the vote of the majority. While we cannot say much for the freedom of that election, nor believe that the result was the will of the people; yet it was of vast significance that the usurping Government was compelled to claim its title from a pretended popular election. In many respects the Government of NAPOLEON III. has been excellent. He has recognized the freedom of religious opinion. He has protected the people in their persons and property. He has encouraged trade and industry, stimulated manufactures and extended their commerce. He has given them a Constitution which creates a legislative body, and guarantees many rights and privileges. But the people are not satisfied. They are denied the liberty of speech and of the Press upon political questions. They are not allowed to assemble for the discussion of measures in which they are vitally interested. Their legislative body is so constructed and managed, as to be a mere registry of the will of the Emperor. The recent elections show the spirit of discontent, and the existence of a powerful party who understand their rights and are determined to assert them, peaceably if they can, and, as we have reason to believe, forcibly if they must. The attentive observer, and student of French history, is led to the conclusion that nothing can preserve the dynasty of NAPOLEON III, but the concession of popular rights, and the establishment of freedom of speech, of the Press, of the elections, and of the legislative body. The Republican sentiment of France, though it has been unfortunate, and from time to time suppressed and apparently extinguished, is still vital, is growing in intelligence and power, and cannot be restrained, unless monarchy becomes so liberal and free, as to confer the substantial benefits of a Republic. We cannot doubt that NAPOLEON appreciates the situation, and is preparing to make such concessions as will keep the popular discontent this side of revolution. The march of liberty in Germany is slow and steady. The great German family are struggling for unity and freedom. The institutions of Germany are becoming more liberal from year to year, and the condition of the people better and happier. The evil of large standing armies, annually withdrawing the young men from home and productive pursuits, is still endured, because Germany is surrounded by warlike and powerful enemies, clad in complete armor. But everywhere the tendency of the German mind is to the fullest liberty of thought, and to the recognition of the "equal rights" of men. Austria, so long oppressed, feels and responds to the impulse of liberty. An intelligent Emperor, who has not shut his eyes to what is going on in the world around him, perceives that he cannot stem the powerful current everywhere setting in toward free institutions, and that the security of his throne depends upon conceding to the people rights and privileges which have been denied them since Austria was an empire, and giving back to Hungary the enjoymeent of her ancient Constitution. The abolition of the Concordat, the establishment of religious freedom, the equal taxation of all classes are among the hopeful beginnings of Austrian reform. Italy, the ancient seat of the power and glory of the Roman Empire; land of history, philosophy, poetry, music, painting, sculpture and romance; land of "starry climes and sunny skies," whose delicious climate, lofty mountains and beautiful valleys and plains have ever excited the admiration of the traveler and poet, has made great progress in unity and freedom. Suffrage nearly universal, the *habeas corpus*, freedom of religion, and free schools, are some of the principal features of Italian liberty. The spirit of liberty is abroad in Russia—mighty empire of the North, whose Government has represented the perfect idea of absolute despotism—an autocratic power, unrestrained by Constitution or law. An enlightened Czar, animated by love for his people, and perceiving the individual happiness and material prosperity produced by free institutions, abolished slavery throughout his dominions, made the serfs freemen, and gave to them local free institutions, based upon the right of suffrage. It is true the Imperial power still extends over all—a dark, impenetrable canopy—but beneath its shadow there is individual liberty, and local self-government. Thus far the prosperous result has established the wisdom of the Czar, and may we not believe that he has laid the foundations of a free government, to be developed into a grand republic in the far future, and nearer into a constitutional monarchy, with repesentative institutions? Liberty is like living seed—wherever planted it vivifies, expands, develops. Thus planted in Russia among the lowest people, and for local purposes, it will grow, develop and finally conquer. Russia is among the progressive nations, and is our friend; and it was the American example which touched the heart and the intellect of the Emperor. The spirit of liberty in its onward march has invaded Spain, and is stirring the great national heart. We have lately seen the Spanish people firmly, and almost peacefully and unanimously, depose a licentious Queen, and declare against her dynasty. We have seen this people meet in primary assemblies, and, by suffrage universal, elect a National Cortes, which has for many months in calm debate considered and framed a new Constitution, which, although not republican in its form, contains so much liberty, so much that is good and progressive in government, as to give the world high hope in the future of Spain. We have heard this National Assembly declare that all sovereignty and power reside in the people, thus denying the divine right of kings and asserting the fundamental idea of free institutions. We have heard it pronounce the abolition of slavery. We have heard it pronounce the right of all men to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Verily, these are great things and new times in old Spain. These are the germs of free institutions, and will, in the progress of years, grow into a republican government. Cuba, the Queen of the Antilles, richest gem in the Spanish crown, the most fertile of islands, rich beyond description in the fruits and productions of tropical climes, and from which the Spanish treasury has so long been supplied, is making a bold, vigorous and, as we trust, a successful effort to throw off the Spanish yoke and establish her independence. The native Cubans, inspired by the spirit of liberty, have proclaimed freedom to the slaves, freedom of religious opinion, and that governments exist only by consent of the governed. Cuba belongs to the American system, and the question of her fate is essentially American. We cannot be indifferent to the struggle, and trust and believe that our Government stands ready to acknowledge her independence at the earliest moment that will be justified by the laws and usages of nations. Though we cannot rightfully intervene between Spain and her colony which she has so long oppressed and impoverished, our sympathies are with the Cubans, and we cannot regret any aid they may receive which does not involve a breach of the international duty of our Government. While the grand revolution in Spain is proceeding so peacefully and successfully; while the Spanish people are asserting their liberties and fortifying them by constitutional bulwarks, it is to be deeply regretted that they are denying to Cuba what they claim for themselves. The American Revolution was also an English revolution. The struggle for liberty here reacted upon England, has gone forward there continually, and is stronger to-day than ever. One reform has succeeded another. The basis of suffrage has been widened from time to time, and has always been followed by an extension of the rights, privileges and prosperity of the people. The institutions of England have become more liberal, just and beneficent as the right of suffrage has been extended, and a larger number of men admitted to a voice in the Government. Recently we have seen a new extension of the franchise, followed almost immediately by a movement for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The Irish Church establishment, though professedly in the interests of Protestantism, is not sustained or justified by the Protestant world, and the Protestant masses of England are demanding its repeal. The Disestablishment bill has passed the House of Commons, but the Lords threaten to reject it or destroy it by modifications. It may sacrifice itself, but it cannot thereby preserve the Irish establishment. The House of Lords is tolerated now only upon the condition that it will ratify the action of the Commons, and will give its formal assent to all popular movements. It possesses no real political power, and will not be permitted to obstruct the wishes of the people. Should it be rash enough to reject the disestablishment bill it will at once inaugurate a movement for its own reorganization and the destruction of hereditary privilege. Such a movement cannot, perhaps, be long deferred anyhow. Another reform bill will soon be demanded, making suffrage universal, or nearly so, to be followed by the disestablishment of the English Church, the abolition of the laws of primogeniture, and the final destruction of the kingly office. The mass of the English people are substantially, though not professedly, republican in sentiment. They accept the great doctrine of human rights upon which our Government is founded; and, while they yet retain the Throne and the House of Lords, any attempt on the part of either to exercise positive power, or resist the popular will, would be instantly met by threats of resistance, and, if not abandoned, by revolution. The Throne and the Upper House remain much like the feudal castles that yet distinguish the English landscape—emblems of departed power, curious to the view, full of historic interest, but no longer dangerous to the peace of the surrounding country. English reforms, heretofore slow, are becoming more rapid, and the English people are marching with accelerated speed to a republican government. Universal suffrage and hereditary privilege cannot exist long together. They are essentially hostile elements. The progress of suffrage in England has been resisted at every step by the aristocratic classes; but after many years of struggle it has arrived at that point where its further progress cannot long be delayed. Universal suffrage lies at the very summit of the hill of difficulty, the ascent of which is rugged, slow and toilsome, but when achieved, the people will be masters of the situation. America is avenging herself upon England, by gradually but surely overturning her aristocratic and hierarchic institutions, by the force of her teachings and example. The principles of civil and religious liberty, crude and imperfect when first brought from England to America, having been refined, illustrated and extended, we return them to the mother country, for her adoption, laden with rich and glorious results. The spirit of American liberty is abroad in England. Her Brights, Gladstones, Forsters, and her whole host of liberal statesmen, are proclaiming the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and verifying the saying of a celebrated Englishman, that the American Revolution guaranteed the free institutions of England. We may not live to see England a republic, but I believe our children will. The event can be predicted with as much certainty as any other in human affairs; and it is hastening on, perhaps, fast enough when all things are considered. The difficulties in the way of putting down the rebellion were great. The rebellious States contained a population of not less than ten millions, and although nearly four millions were slaves, yet most of them, until the very conclusion of the war, constituted the laboring and producing classes, and furnished the supplies for the rebel armies in the field, and the non-combatants at home. The territory of the rebellious States comprised an area of not less than eight hundred thousand square miles, diversified by vast ranges of mountains, deep rivers, tangled wilderness, and far-stretching swamps, and everywhere presenting natural defences, behind which a small force could hold a large one at bay. The lines of communication were necessarily of great length, and maintained with difficulty. A large portion of our forces were constantly employed in this way, and in garrisoning posts, so that it was seldom we were able to meet the enemy with superior force upon the field. These immense difficulties went far to counterbalance our superiority in population and resources, and were so great as to lead military observers throughout Europe to prophecy, almost with one accord, that we could not conquer the South. It was said there was no instance in history where so large a population scattered over even one-third of a territory so great as that embraced by the rebellion, had been subdued. It was said we could not conquer space; that conquest would be a geographical impossibility; that three millions of men could not garrison the South; and that when we had captured their towns and overrun the inhabited parts of their country, they would still maintain the war in morass, mountain and forest, almost inpenetrable to regular armies, until the North, exhausted in blood and treasure, and broken in hope, would give up the contest. Such was the belief of leading military minds in Europe, and of the politicians of the South when the war began. These opinions seemed well founded in reason and in history, and the suppression of the rebellion, all things considered, may be justly regarded as the greatest of all military achievements. The fact that the rebels fought upon their own soil, in a country with which they were familiar, protected from the approach of loyal armies by the natural advantages before described, was a full compensation for the difference between the population and the resources of the two sections, and the final triumph of our arms and the suppression of the rebellion must be sought for in other causes.

What these causes were may be briefly stated: First—In the strength, courage and endurance imparted to armies by the conviction that they are fighting in a just and patriotic cause. The humblest privates in our army believed they were fighting to preserve the best Government in the world; to preserve liberty and to extinguish slavery; in behalf of civilization and Christianity; against advancing barbarism and inhumanity. These convictions gave inspiration, courage and hope to the army, and animated the great mass of the people of the North, who sustained the Government throughout the contest, constituting an immense moral power, in opposition to which the South had but little to offer. The people of the South had bitter prejudices, which had been carefully fostered by designing politicians. Many of them believed in the abstract doctrine, under the Constitution, of State sovereignty and the right of secession. Some believed in the rightfulness of slavery, but more in its profitableness, its convenience, and its contributions to luxury and pride. But all of these constituted no moral power to inspire the patriot, nerve the soldier, give consolation in the dying hour, or determine people never to surrender, and to struggle on to the last. When, therefore, the principal armies of the rebellion was overcome and had surrendered, the war was at an end. Hostility was not maintained in the forest and mountain as had been predicted. The convictions, hopes and purposes of the masses had been extinguished before their armies were, and although they were full of bitterness and humiliation, yet there was nothing left for which they might sacrifice their homes, and the future quiet and prosperiety of their lives. Their cause failed in advance of their armies and resources.

The rebel historian of the *Lost Cause*, in descanting upon the subject, spoke as follows: "The whole fabric of Confederate defence tumbled down at a stroke of arms that did not amount to a battle. There was no last great convulsion such as usually marks the final struggles of a people's devotion, or the expiring hours of their desperation. The word surrender traveled from Virginia to Texas. A four years' contest terminated with the smallest incident of bloodshed; it lapsed; it passed by a rapid and easy transition into a profound and abject submission. There must be some explanation of this flat conclusion of the war. It is easily found. Such a condition could only take place in a thorough demoralization of the armies and people of the Confederacy; there must have been a general decay of public spirit, a general rottenness of public affairs, when a great war was thus terminated, and a contest was abandoned so short of positive defeat, and so far from the historical necessity of subjugation."

And again he says: "We fear that the lessons and examples of history are to the contrary, and we search in vain for one instance where a country of such extent as the Confederacy has been so thoroughly subdued by any amount of military force, unless where popular demoralization has supervened." History records that many nations, far more exhausted than they, have struggled on to final victory. Our Revolutionary Fathers, at the end of four years, defeated, exhausted and overrun, did not despair, but, animated by the justice of their cause, and the belief that it would triumph because it was just, struggled on, and at the end of seven years were blessed with peace, and the rich reward which shall be the inheritance of the earth. "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," and weak and defenceless are they who contend for injustice and slavery, though girt about by the mountain, the swift river and the deep wilderness. Secondly—The armies of the North were strong in that physical endurance which is communicated by habitual labor, and by that self-reliance and confidence which free labor only can inspire. They were strong in the intelligence of the masses who filled the ranks. These men understood well the nature of the struggle in which they were engaged. They knew the vast consequences to themselves, their posterity and to the world, depending upon the result. Their education enobled them not only to comprehend the "cause," but military operations, the condition of the Government and the country, and the decline of the strength and spirit of the enemy. In short, our armies were a vast intelligence, subject to military control, possessing clear ideas of duty, condition, consequences, and spirit and resolution commensurate to these.

We have met here to-day to dedicate this monument to the memory of the patriotic and gallant men who fell upon this field, and to testify our love for the great cause in which they perished. Their achievements will be recorded upon the pages of history, much more enduring than stone, but we desire to present this visible evidence of our remembrance and gratitude. We are surrounded to-day by many of the surviving heroes of the battle; by many of the relatives and friends of these beloved dead and by many thousands of our people who rejoice in the preservation, peace and prosperity of our country. That we have a united country, that we have a national government, that we have peace in all our borders, that there is liberty and protection for all, that we have bright and glorious prospects of individual happiness, and national growth and power, we owe to the brave men who fell upon this and other fields. The glorious circumstance and bright auspice over and around us to-day were purchased by their blood. We are in the full enjoyment of the price for which it was shed. Let us increase the gratitude of our hearts by considering for a moment what would be our condition if the rebellion had triumphed. We would have no solemn, but sweet occasions like this. We would have no common country, no common name, no national flag, no glorious prospects for the future. Had the bond of union been broken, the various parts would have crumbled to pieces. We should have a slave-holding Confederacy in the South, a republic on the Pacific, another in the North-west and another in the East. With the example of one successful secession, dismemberment of the balance would have speedily followed, and our country, once the hope of the world, the pride of our hearts, broken into hostile fragments, would have been blotted from the map, and become a by-word among the nations. Let us thank Almighty God to-day that we have escaped this horrible fate. We feel as one who awakes from a terrible dream, and rejoices that he is alive. We feel as did the children of Israel when, standing upon the shores of the Red Sea, they looked back upon the destruction from which they had been delivered. Mr. LINCOLN, standing in this place a few months after the battle, and while yet the conflict was raging, dedicated himself to his country and to the cause of liberty and union. The demon of rebellion afterward exacted his life, but the inspiration of the words he spoke is resting upon us to-day. The great prophecy he uttered when he said "the nation shall under God have a new birth of Freedom," and that "the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth," is being fulfilled. He sealed his devotion with his blood, and sacred be his memory. The eloquent EVERETT, who spoke here on the same occasion, and who has since passed from earth, said: "God bless the Union; it is dearer to us from the blood of brave men which has been shed in its defence." As I stood by them and listened to their inspired words my faith was renewed in the triumph of liberty; but imagination failed to stretch forward to this auspicious day. The march of events has been faster than our thoughts, and the fruits of victory have already exceeded our most sanguine expectations. While we pay this tribute of love and gratitude to the dead, let us not forget the surviving heroes of the battle. They, too, offered their lives, but the sacrifice was not required. The admiration, love and gratitude of the nation will attend them as they pass down the declivity of time to honored graves. In the evening of their lives they will tell the story of Gettysburg to wondering youth, who will listen as did we, when our grandfathers told of Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown. Many of them are here to-day to review the scene of their struggle and triumph. How powerful the contrast between now and then. The dark cloud which overspread the horizon of the nation is gone, and all is brightness. The sulphurous cloud of battle, too, is gone, and there is nothing to obscure our vision of the field. The dead have returned to dust. The fields once cumbered with bodies and slippery with blood are clothed with verdure and harvest, and to-day all is peace, beauty and repose. We seek not to commemorate a triumph over our misguided countrymen. It is the cause we celebrate. Our triumph is theirs, and their children's children, unto the latest generation. The great disturbing element has been removed. Vicious political heresies have been extirpated. The trial by wager of battle has been decided in favor of liberty and union, and all will submit. The people of the North and South have met each other face to face on many a field, have tried each other's courage, have found that they are much alike in most things, have increased their mutual respect, and are now preparing to live together more fraternally than before. The Southern States are rapidly recovering from the prostration of the war, and with their deliverance from the incubus of slavery, with free labor, with free schools, with emigration from the North and from Europe, will soon attain a prosperity and power of which they scarcely dreamed in former days. Their advancing prosperity is solid, just and enduring. We rejoice in it, and shall participate in it. The bonds of Union are made indissoluble by the community of political principles, by the complete identity of domestic and commercial interests, and by uniform systems of labor, of education, and of habits of thought and action. HENCEFORTH DISUNION IS IMPOSSIBLE.

CONCLUDING EXERCISES.

The choir, at the close of the oration, sung "How sleep the brave who sink to rest," with the addition of two stanzas, composed by W. W. CARTER, of Baltimore, for the occasion. Then followed a poem written for the occasion, by BAYARD TAYLOR, but evidently not intended for general circulation, as the author refused to supply the Associated Press with a correct copy. The choir then sung the hymn "Rest, hero, rest," and Rev. Dr. SCHUMUCKER then pronounced the following benediction:

Exalted and adorable God! Once more we would lift up our souls in adoration to Thee, the God of nations who doest Thy will amongst the armies of Heaven, and to whom the heavens and the earth and the whole world owe their existence. Thy almighty truth, oh God, is irresistible, and Thy all-seeing eye is beholding the exercises of this solemn occasion. We have assembled here to-day to join in exercises commemorating the day when with outstretched arm Thou didst deliver Thy people and the patriotism of those who have laid down their lives for the life of the nation, and whose bodies now sleep in these graves. They may they sleep in peace till the last trump shall sound and call the dead to judgment. We have come to pray for our country, and to pray to Heaven for our misguided foes. Oh God, we pray Thee to banish from our land all elements of discord. May we be united by the cords of common brotherhood, and may our land continue to be the asylum for the oppressed and persecuted of all nations until the day when Jesus Christ shall reign from the rising to the setting of the sun, and to Thy great name we will ascribe everlasting praise. Amen!

The choir then sang the hymn "America," with which the ceremonies concluded. The number of persons present in the cemetery during the ceremonies is variously estimated at from six thousand to ten thousand, who dispersed at the conclusion of the programme. The town is slowly being cleared of its visitors by the starting of regular and special trains. The Gettysburg Spring and the adjacent capacious Spring Hotel have been attractive spots, as General MEADE, Secretary RAWLINS and most of the military visitors were located there, as well as the Governors and other politicians.

General MEADE and most of the Philadelphia Councils started on their return about 4 o'clock, and expect to reach Philadelphia before morning.

President Lincoln's Gettysburg Oration, Nov. 19, 1863.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that Government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

THE ROW IN PETERSBURG.

Whites Attacked at a Republican Meeting by Negroes—Several Persons Injured.

From the Petersburg (*Va.*) *Index, June 30.*

According to announcement, a mass meeting of the Radical Party of this city was held on the Court-house-square last night. In anticipation of hearing addresses from several prominent Republicans, the crowd in attendance was very large, the negroes especially flocking to the square in great numbers. The report that the time would be divided for political discussion between the Radical and Conservative speakers attracted a good many white citizens to the ground. Notice had been given in the morning that a proposition for discussion would be made by the Walker Committee, but no arrangements could be made until the Radical speakers should arrive and be consulted.

The Committee were informed that the speakers would reach Petersburg from Richmond at 7¼ o'clock, by special train, and accordingly at that hour several gentlemen, with the proposition for a division of time in their possession, proceeded to Jarratt's Hotel to await the arrival of the train—supper having been ordered there for the party and their friends. The Committee waited until near 9 o'clock, but the speakers not making their appearance, they left without accomplishing their purpose.

Toward 9 o'clock, accompanied by a negro band, the party from Richmond reached the hotel, followed by a vast crowd of negroes cheering and hurrahing. A proposition to discuss the political issues of the day, addressed personally to General VAN WYCK, of New-York, the principal speaker announced for the evening, was made to that gentleman. He at first declined it, but immediately after, through Mr. JAMES H. PLATTE, acceded to it on the condition that the Conservative speaker should open the discussion in an address of one hour, and he be allowed one hour for reply.

This arrangement was promptly declined, of course, and Mr. PLATTE submitted a second, viz.: that VAN WYCK should speak fifteen minutes, the Conservative speaker reply in a speech of half or three-quarters of an hour, and that VAN WYCK should be allowed the same time to close. This was considered so illiberal that it also was declined. It was understood, if any arrangement could be made, that Major CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW or Major GREGORY would meet Mr. VAN WYCK.

When Mr. VAV WYCK reached the square, the vast crowd there congregated was being harangued by a speaker whose name we could not hear. A great deal of confusion was apparent, and so much excitement, that it was apprehended the evening would not pass away without disturbance, and so it indeed turned out.

VAN WYCK spoke, and the course of his remarks was such that he was subjected to frequent interruptions, in the way of legitimate questions and suggestions on the part of some of the whites. The speaker replied to many of these questions, excitedly and unguardedly perhaps, and encouraged still further interruptions.

These questions on the part of the whites begat counter-questions and replies from the blacks, whose anger occasionally seemed to be aroused. Once or twice a stone was hurled in the direction of the whites, and it became apparent that a very slight cause would produce a serious row.

At the conclusion of VAN WYCK's speech the whites, still under the impression that a discussion was to take place, called loudly for "STRINGFELLOW," "GREGORY," "LYON," "GRAVES," and continued their calls for many minutes. In the meantime a Radical speaker had arisen, but the cries for a Conservative speaker still continued. The voice of this Radical speaker could not be well heard, but he was seen to gesticulate very wildly and excitedly. From the midst of the crowd of negroes was heard the cry "Fall in," and a rush was made toward the whites. This immediately followed a slight dispute between an unknown white man and a negro, and the disorder and mad confusion that followed cannot be described.

A serious riot was threatened, and hundreds ran hurriedly from the square, escaping to the street through the narrow front gates, or jumping over the iron railing down to the pavement. The negroes struck sundry blows at the white men, whom they outnumbered about twenty to one, threw rocks and brandished sticks, crying at the same time, in wild and angry voices, "Put 'em out." The whites, to avoid any actual difficulty, mostly left the ground, not even attempting, except in few instances, to take part in the threatened riot. Not a pistol was fired or even drawn, that we could hear of, though for half an hour the meeting was interrupted, and nothing but the angry voices of the negroes could be heard. Hundreds of negroes escaped over the wall in the rear of the Court-house, and left the ground not to return. Several gentlemen were injured—one having both ankles sprained by jumping over the railing; others by being struck with sticks or fists, and being pushed down. An infuriated crowd of negroes, two or three hundred strong, rushed out into the street in pursuit of a white man, crying, "kill him, kill him." In front of this office they broke to pieces a large table, ten or fifteen feet in length, and carried the fragments back on the square to be used as clubs in case of emergency. Order was subsequently restored and the speaking went on.

This is the first scene of the kind that has been witnessed in Petersburg—and providentially, a bloody riot was probably prevented. The animus of the negro, and those whom he so blindly follows is plainly seen, and deplorable results may yet ensue before the election is over, unless wiser and calmer counsels prevail. At the meeting in front of JARRATT's the other night the negroes were very noisy and insulting, but the whites forbore, and no disturbance occurred. In whatever light it may be viewed, the occurrence of last night is greatly to be regretted, and for the sake of this community, for the sake of good order, we hope nothing of the kind will happen again.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Latest Advices—Further Reports About the Wonderful Gold Fields—The Career of the Telegrafo—Text of the Decree Against Luperon.

The steamship *Tybee*, Captain E. A. DELÁNOY, of the new line between San Domingo and New-York, brings dates from San Domingo City to the 23d ult., Samana Bay 24th, and Porto Plata 25th ult.

The Haytian Cucas, with whom CABRAL is said to be serving, had made another cattle-stealing raid across the frontier, but were easily repulsed by General GARCIA, commanding the Dominican Army of Observation. The country elsewhere was quiet throughout and business of all kinds was in a flourishing condition. President BAEZ and his cabinet paid a visit to the *Tybee* while in San Domingo City, and dined with Captain DELANOY; they were much pleased with the arrangement of the State ship and promised to give every encouragement possible to the new line.

Mr. COURTIS, of Boston, first assistant of Professor GABB in the geological survey, was in the city, and fully confirms all the statements of the Professor as to the extraordinary richness of the gold fields. A considerable quantity of the dust had been sent to Curacoa and sold at $18 per ounce. It is said to be of finer quality than the California gold.

The steamer *Telegrafo*, formerly the American blockade runner *Red Gauntlet*, which LUPERON used in his unsuccessful bombardment of Porto Plata, and which has been declared a pirate by the Dominican Government, as has already been stated in the TIMES, was at anchor in Samana Bay. The American steamer *Hero*, which sailed from New-York on the 2d for St. Thomas, and put into Samana for supplies, was lying under the guns of the *Telegrafo*, which would not allow her to proceed. There was also another American vessel, (name unknown,) which had been seized by the *Telegrafo* at Samana. The people were pursuing their regular business, and expressed the hope that the United States Government would soon relieve them from the menace of this piratical cruiser.

The following is the text of the decree issued by the Dominican Senate against LUPERON:

DIOS, PATRIA Y LIBERTAD.

Republica Dominicana.

The Consulting Senate of the Republic, in ordinary legislative session.

Whereas, The Executive, through the citizen Minister of the Republic, has presented to this High Body divers authenticated documents concerning the exile GREGORIO LUPERON, who, accompanied by other rebels, like himself, now infests the coasts of the Dominican Republic on board an armed steamer, from whose masthead flies the national ensign; and

Whereas, The steamer *Telegrafo*, that conveys the rebel GREGORIO LUPERON, did hoist successively, in the harbor of St. Thomas, the Spanish and Haytian flags, which fact being brought to the notice of the local authority, at the instance of the Dominican Consul, the armament she carried was sent to the fort of that island, and an embargo placed on her sailing, for her lack of papers which authorized her pretended nationalities; and,

Whereas, By false representations, a sea-letter for the said steamer having been obtained from the United States Consul in St. Thomas, she did hoist the flag of the Union and departed precipitately from that port, steering next for Puerto Plata, where she sent communications on shore, and disappeared along the coast under the same flag, retiring then to St. Marc, an insurrectionary point in the Haytian Republic, where she remained a considerable time, and

Whereas, On the 1st day of June, she appeared in front of Puerto Plata, showing the Venezuela flag, under whose friendly protection she asked for a pilot, and entered with a signal of distress, which was respected according to custom. And,

Whereas, On receiving the pilot, he was detained as a prisoner, and his boat seized to send on shore a demand to surrender the city, and an impertinent ultimatum, allowing a brief space for a response, under the threat of opening fire, which was done, hoisting afterward the Dominican flag. And,

Whereas, On the eighth day of the same month, having been vigorously repulsed by the loyal population and authorities of Puerto Plata, she set sail for Samana, and with identical fraud, opening fire, landed and committed deeds of vandal conduct, being repulsed by the unanimous efforts of that heroic population; and

Whereas, When an armed vessel rides the seas without a register or documents of the nation, or legally recognized belligerent, who may accredit her as such, she is to be considered under the broad and eminent jurisdiction of the nation to which she is supposed to belong; the natural sovereignty to authorize her nationality; and

Whereas, If a vessel of war, legally armed, can use foreign flags for the purpose of signals, it is not permitted to her to use false flags, much less under their protection to perform acts of bad faith and felony, in which case she inflicts the greatest insults on the nation whose nationality she usurps; and

Whereas, Lastly, the underhanded mode of the sailing of the steamer alluded to, her successive nationalities, the acts of savage vandalism committed by her crew, her hovering in proximity to the coasts, and her requests of harbor and assistance under a foreign flag, and her traitorous and spoliating raids all prove, evidently, that she is a pirate, and should be treated and classified as such.

After three constitutional readings and declaring the necessity, it is decreed.

ARTICLE 1. That the steamer *Telegrafo*, her commander and the persons who accompany him, be and are hereby declared pirates.

ART. 2. All vessels of war are fully authorized to give chase and pursue her, and to act with respect to her commander, troops and crew according to the invariable and universal laws of nations.

ART. 3. This decree will be sent to the Executive power for its promulgation and further constitutional issues.

Given in the Chamber of Sessions of the Consulting Senate, in Santo Domingo, on the 18th day of June, 1869, twenty-sixth year of the independence, sixth year of the restoration and second year of the regeneration.

President, JACINTO DE CONCHA.

Secretary, [illegible] BOBADILLA.

Executed, published and circulated in the territory of the Republic for its actual observance.

Given in Santo Domingo, on the 19th day of June, 1869, twenty-sixth year of the independence, sixth year of the restoration, second year of the regeneration.

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ.

(Countersigned) Minister of War, JOSE HUNGRIA; Minister of Foreign Relations, M. MA. GAUTIER.

Late on Wednesday evening ELI TAYLOR, Captain of Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment, was shot in the thigh while at a picnic at Jones' Wood. He was conveyed to his home by Officer IRVIN, of the Nineteenth Precinct.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Alaska—$67,537 in Treasure.

The steamship *Alaska*, which left Aspinwall June 23, reached this port yesterday. She brings the following

TREASURE LIST:

Fred'k Probst & Co.	$9,787	Order	50,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	250		
Ribon & Munoz	7,500	Total	$67,537

United States of Colombia—The Coming Elections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, June 23, 1869.

We are in receipt of dates to the 2d inst. from Bogota. The capital of the Republic was tranquil. The Government Party had triumphed in the elections at Bogota. Dr. Andres Cerdon has been elected President of the State of Cauca, and it was conjectured that the next Senators to the National Congress will be Julian Trujillo, Nicomedes Canto and Pereira Gamba from the State of Cauca.

Antioquia will probably poll its vote for Dr. Murillo as President of the Union. Cauca and Tolima for Salgar. Boyaca, report says, has gone for Mosquera.

The official correspondence between Señor Santos Acosta, Colombian Minister at Washington, and Mr. Borie, Secretary of the Navy, relative to the landing of marines at Taboga and Panama from the ships *Wateree* and *Suwanee*, in 1867-8, for the purpose of capturing two of the crew of these ships, is published. Secretary Borie apologizes for the trespass on Colombian territory, and promises that such an act shall not occur again, assuring the Minister at the same time that there was no intention to violate the territory.

The Senate at the capital has refused to grant the banished General Mosquera an amnesty, notwithstanding that he is the candidate of the league composed of the Conservatives and a wing of the Liberal Party. It is surmised that the "Gran Jeneral" will have a majority of the nine States composing the United States of Colombia. Should this occur, he (being elected) will return from exile and attempt to enter the capital. Those in power will bitterly oppose his return, and it is probable that he would not enter Bogota alive. Colonel Payan has been sent to Buga to watch the movements of Mosquera, and should he land at Buenaventura, Payan will have a force at hand to prevent his reaching the interior. A few more months will decide whether we are to have peace or revolution.

Central and Southern Countries—Miscellaneous Intelligence from Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Chili, Peru and Paraguay.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, June 23, 1869.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, Commander Douglass, arrived at Flaminco, off Panama, 15th inst., from Central American ports, with a full cargo. Among the passengers were General Blair, United States Minister to Costa Rica, and the American engineers connected with the Costa Rica Railroad. They sail for New-York to-day per steamer *Alaska*. The dates are from Costa Rica June 13, from Salvador June 10, and from Guatemala to June 8.

COSTA RICA.

The Government is in a very unsettled and critical condition; a number of arrests were made and several persons banished from the Republic; among them are the Messrs. Carranza, General Blanco, Ex-President Castro, Señor Bonilla and son, Joaquim Fernandez, and a number of officers. From present indications it does not seem that this Republic will long remain quiet. Señor Juan Rafael Mata resigned his position as Secretary of State. Considerable discontent prevails among all classes on account of the arbitrary and dictatorial conduct of President Jimenez. He has entirely ignored the military party, and will try now to do what will be no easy task—to place the entire machinery of the Government in his own hands, and to proclaim himself virtually a dictator.

Congress adjourned on the 29th ult. The concessions to an American Company for the building of an interoceanic canal, were ratified previous to adjournment.

SALVADOR.

A decree has been issued by the Government fixing the rate at which foreign gold and silver shall in future be received at the Treasury and Custom-house of the Republic, as follows:

Gold.

Ounces, all kinds	$16 00	Condor, Chilian	$9 50
American dollar	1 00	Twenty soles	20 00
Sovereign	5 00	Costa Rica $5 piece	4 50
100-franc piece	20 00	Spanish $5 piece	5 00
Condor, Columbian	10 00		

and fractions in proportion. The value of each grain of the ounce less than four will be computed at 8 cents per grain.

Silver.

Dollars, old, all kinds	$1 00	English shillings	$ 25
Soles	1 00	5-franc pieces	1 00

The cut money of the Republic of Salvador is to be called in and a new coin issued. The export duties on gold and silver coin are to be abolished. The absence of the usual rains was severely felt throughout the Republic.

GUATEMALA.

On the 24th ult. President Cerna was duly installed as President of the Republic, pursuant to his reëlection in January last. In the inaugural address the President gives a brief review of the progress of the Republic, which he considers of the most gratifying character, and expresses his firm determination to uphold the dignity of his Government, and maintain intact the constitutional guarantees of all peaceful and well disposed citizens. He gives assurance of his sincere desire to elevate Guatemala to the highest possible state of happiness and prosperity. The ceremonies attendant upon the installation of the President were very imposing, the military, the prelates of the Church, the foreign representatives in a body, and a large concourse of citizens being present on the occasion. On the 18th ult. the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Colorado* touched at the port of San Jose, and landed $251,903 59, being a portion of the late loan of $500,000 effected in London by the Government. The amount, which was in gold bars, was immediately transferred to the mint for coinage.

NICARAGUA.

The Administrators of the Custom-houses have been directed to demand bonds from merchants who are not residents of the country, for the value of duties on the merchandise they introduce into the Republic. Rain has been very scanty during the present season; the coffee and maize plantations are suffering from drought. The Secretary of the Treasury has been authorized to contract a loan of $20,000 for the contemplated improvement of the San Juan River. The Custom-house revenue will be hypothecated for the amount of the loan; an interest of 12 per cent. per annum will be allowed by the Government.

Mr. Ran Runnels has received his exequator as Consul of the United States of Colombia in Nicaragua.

South America.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Payta* arrived off Panama on the morning of the 20th inst. from the South Pacific.

By this arrival we have late dates, Valparaiso June 2, La Paz May 31, and Lima June 13.

PERU.

The great meeting *apropos* of the Cuban question, was duly held at the Lima Theatre on the 30th ult. The students from San Carlos College were the great promoters thereof, and Señor Valiente, the Cuban delegate, was present thereat. After the adoption of several resolutions, *nem. con.*, one of which was no less than to call upon the Government to cede the two monitors to the Cubans, the reunion sallied forth *en masse* to inform the Government, and startled Colonel Balta, causing him to make his appearance in the balconies of the Palace, and address the multitude assembled in the plaza. He gave them the perhaps somewhat evasive reply that he would do everything tending most to be worthy of Peru. The only practical result from all this display of enthusiasm amounted to a theatrical performance on the Thursday following for the benefit of the Cuban patriots, at which the gross receipts are stated to have amounted to the sum of $1,500.

It was said that the Government contemplated [illegible] were ignorant. All that was known was that in order to meet the requirements of the public service, the Government has adjusted a loan for the sum of 3,200,000 soles with the firm of Sescau, Valdeavellano & Co. The firm agrees to deliver 2,000,000 immediately after signing the contract, 400,000 soles in June, and 800,000 in the early part of August. *El Nacional* says:

"Of the 3,000,000, one will be paid with the net produce of the sales in Belgium, after having complied with the former obligations. No premium on commission nor on drawing will be allowed, and the reimbursement will take place by means of bills of exchange on London at the rate of 42 pence. The firm also is compelled to bring gold or silver bars to the amount of 2,000,000 soles. The deficiency of bullion was greatly felt in the market, inasmuch as that a crisis was likely to take place."

PARAGUAY.

The expedition dispatched to San Pedro, on arriving at that town was surprised by a small body of Paraguayans, who opened fire on them before the Brazilians had time to land their artillery, killing one officer and several men. The Paraguayans then took to their heels. The Allied army has halted at Luque, and probably will not advance until the arrival of the Prince.

Lopez, on the most reliable authority, is at Paraguari, Ascurra, Cerro Leon and Pirabebe, the provisional capital, safely intrenched behind the impassable waters of the Ypacary Lagoon, and, backed by the impregnable stronghold of the Amambay range, he awaits with proud self-confidence the threatened advance of the Allies.

It is believed that no onward movement can be made before the end of July. Roads are to be made, communications to be kept up, carriages to be provided. The army betrays some discontent; pay has been expected for many months. Meanwhile, most of the soldiers keep up accounts current with the sutlers.

The fatal political error of enlisting Paraguayans to fight against Lopez is beginning to be felt. Desertions are frequent, and lately it is said that 100 men disappeared, taking with them their arms and ammunition.

Asuncion is at present garrisoned by about 1,000 Brazilians. The forces are scattered over the town, and an attack by one-half their number would very probably cut them to pieces in detail. The Oriental army consists of 500 men, of whom 350 are Paraguayans. Colonels Itubara and Baez have neat little bodies of pressed troops, who would doubtless be most happy to join in a general loot.

The Parana and other rivers were unusually high. The floods have done considerable damage.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

Composition of the New Corps Legislatif—The "Irreconcilables"—Desire Bancel, Leon Gambretta, Jules Ferry and Raspail—Sketches of the New Members.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, June 17, 1869.

What do they look like, the "Irreconcilables," the *enfants terribles* of the new Chamber?

Desire Bancel is the type of what might be called the fighting Professor. A middle-sized, strong, squarely-built man, with dark skin, hair and eyes, compressed lips and a determined look, he suggests a man of the barracks rather than of the school-room or the tribune. He walks firmly and without parade to the tribune, bowing modestly to the applause that greets his coming. He also bows to his friends on the platform and to the Commissary of Police sent there to watch him and to suppress him if necessary.

While the Chairman is getting off his little speech, Bancel sits with folded arms surveying the audience and glancing curiously at his enemy, the Commissary. When the Chairman has finished introducing "the brilliant orator, the accomplished scholar, the illustrious patriot," Bancel starts to his feet and launches with a nervous energy that electrifies the house, the magic word: "*Citoyens!*"

You must understand that this word is a conquest of these last few weeks, and is one of the largest of what is pompously called the "new liberties!" Starving men are expected to gloat over a crumb. The word went under in 1852, with the *Marseillaise* and the Republic, and has now come to the surface again with the *Marseillaise* and an attempt at the Republic. Once conquered, the Parisians hold to it, and cherish it, and caress it, like a lot of big babies, the most adorable of toys. When Jules Favre made his first speech before the electors of the Seventh District, he commenced, by habit, "*Messieurs!*" and was met by a "*Non!*" so formidable as to knock him off his feet. Then he ventured, "*Concitoyens!*" which was met with a universal roar of "*Non! mille fois, non!*" At last he got out the magic word, "*Citoyens!*" and the storm was appeased at once. Imagine the ragamuffins of the Rue Mouffetard giving a lesson of Democracy to the old war-horse of the party!

As for Bancel, the word comes natural to him. He was sent with it into exile in 1852, and now reappears with it in 1869. He had nothing to learn or unlearn, and only recommenced where he left off. The audience is mollified by it, for the word, as pronounced by a Frenchman, goes straight to the heart, and recalls to his memory his struggles, and the struggles of his ancestors for liberty, equality and fraternity. To hear the word ejaculated in the thundering tone of Gambetta, or in the *basse tendre* of Count d'Alton-Shee, or in the threatening, sinister tone of Pelletan, conveys a deep meaning even to a foreigner. The word is, therefore, more than an adorable toy; it is a political platform, a profession of faith.

Bancel quickly conquers and fascinates his audience. The young generation found itself startled, and hastily inquired, "Why, where does this man come from?" He is a second Danton, only more sober, more contained in his expression. His gestures are natural, his periods rounded, his language is always correct; under the inspiration of excitement, he has bursts of eloquence which throw his audience into a frenzy. We should like to hear him without a Commissary of Police at his back.

Desire Bancel was born in Valence, in the south of France; he is 45 years of age, was a Representative of the people in the French Assembly of 1848, was banished for his republicanism, and now reënters the Chamber as the Representative of the Central District of the City of Paris, the district which reaches from the Louvre to the Bastile. He has also been elected at Lyons, and has not yet announced which constituency he will choose. He enters the Chamber pledged to the overthrow of the Empire. He was the first to declare himself an "irreconcilable," and when asked in a public meeting whether he would not accept the Empire with liberty, he exclaimed, "No, we refuse the presents of Artaxerxes!"

Leon Gambetta, elected from the First District of Paris, and from one of the districts of Marseilles, was born at Cahors, in the south of France, of Genoese parents, and is, therefore, of Italian blood. He is but 35 years old, and a few months ago his name was only known to his brother lawyers at the law courts. What has so suddenly brought this stranger forward and made him take the lead in popularity of such men as Thiers and Jules Favre, and the old leaders and orators of the Liberal Party? Camille Desmoulins one day, the 13th of July, 1789, in passing by the garden of the Palais Royal, sprang upon a table and uttered the cry, "Citizens, to arms! the country is in danger!" and from that day and that hour became the popular leader of the revolution. So, too, Leon Gambetta in a short hour revealed himself to the Parisians, and imposed himself upon them as a leader. Like Camille Desmoulins, he uttered a cry and his popularity was fixed beyond contestation. He defended the persons implicated in the Baudin affair last Winter; it was his first political speech, and for twenty years no such speech has been heard at the Paris Bar. It was Berryer in the skin of a young man and a radical republican; the same distinction of manner, the same *hauteur*, the same energy of diction, the same irresistible argument, with the addition of the voice of thunder and the warmth and mobility of the Italian. Notwithstanding his youth, Leon Gambetta has been christened the *Jupiter Tonnant* of the democracy. It is believed that not a man in the new Chamber, not even M. Rouher, will be able to contend with him; for he has not only a voice and a command of words that dominate every thing, he is not only a "tribune," properly [illegible] learning, of study, and of political philosophy. With his superb eloquence, his extraordinary powers of improvisation, his proud, indomitable air, his great moral courage, the democracy look to Leon Gambetta as the Moses who is to lead them out of the wilderness.

Jules Ferry, the new member from the Sixth District of Paris, is another of the astonishments of the late election. A young man like Gambetta, and, like him, unknown outside of the law courts a few months ago, Ferry is another of the many thorns planted in the crown of the Minister of State by the radical democracy. M. Ferry was born in 1832 in the Department of the Vosges, at St. Dié. He studied law at Paris, passed a brilliant examination, and has been regarded in the law courts as one of the "coming men." He was revealed to the Parisians more particularly by a pamphlet published a few months ago, entitled *Les Comptes Fantastiques de M. Haussmann*. It was this pamphlet which started the terrible reaction against the Prefect of the Seine and nearly cost him his place. On the figures for the first time presented in this publication was based the discussion in the Corps Legislatif which brought the Government to the admission that there had been "irregularities" in the Prefect's accounts. This was "the cry" of M. Jules Ferry. It was enough to create a sudden popularity with the over-taxed subjects of M. Haussmann.

At first he was brought forward timidly, to tell the truth, for he was so little known. Then he had to contend with two superior and well-known men, M. Gueroult, the out-going member and a Republican, and M. Cochin, a Liberal, and a man of wide influence in social life. Look at the causes operating against M. Ferry, and you will see wherein lies the astonishment of his election. His district, the Sixth, is composed of the aristocratic Faubourg St. Germain, the residence of the ancient nobility of France, a class opposed to Democracy, and generally fervent Catholics. In this district also we find a majority of the Ministries, with their thousands of clerks, and soldiers, and hangers-on, and finally we find also the extensive monastic establishments of the Rue de Sévres and the Rue du Bac. M. Ferry was, therefore, not only an unknown man in the district, but he had against him a man adored by the clericals and the aristocracy, M. Cochin, and a man who had the influence of position, M. Gueroult, and the influence of the Ministerial bureaux.

How was he able to conquer all these difficulties? In the first place, he revealed himself in the electoral meetings as an orator of the first rank and a superior man, and there were found enough men even in the Faubourg St. Germain disgusted with a personal Government and disposed to give the Emperor a lesson, to give him the majority. Nothing in the history of the late election has astonished and pained the Government people as much as this election. It was a sign also that even in the clerical Faubourg there is a majority of people in favor of a separation of Church and State.

M. Jules Ferry is built in the form of an athlete, and possesses all the grace and vigor of one. He is a tall, proud, handsome man, and bears all the traits of a gentleman and polished man. His face is long, oval and pale, his nose prominent, he wears long-flowing side whiskers, his hair and eyes are black, and in general appearance he looks more like an English "mylord" than a French barrister. He is the gentleman of the democracy.

On the tribune M. Ferry is especially lucid, clear and convincing. His style is not wanting in imagination or picturesqueness, but he is especially strong in throwing light on an obscure question, in bringing truth to the surface, however obscurely hid away. He has moreover the air of a man of candor and of conviction. Although his candidature did not fall upon his district like a clap of thunder, as did those of Bancel and Gambetta, and insure election from the start, the democracy are all the same delighted with this newly-found great man, and expect from him very great things in the Chamber. He is expected to look especially after the "irregularities" of Messrs. Haussmann and Rouher.

M. Raspail, the fourth and last of the new members who go into the Chamber as "Irreconcilables"—that is to say, as pledged to the immediate overthrow of the Empire—is a magnificent patriarch of 75 years of age, already well known to the public. He was a prominent actor in the Republic of 1848, and has been before the public since the first Empire as Professor and Doctor, and as a publisher of books on rational medicine, or what he calls medicine for the people. Tall, straight, with a superb head and a flowing white beard, he recalls to mind "Moses and all the Prophets." His head and his demeanor before an audience are enough of themselves to elect him. But he is an orator besides; he is witty, especially clever at repartee, and his speeches make an impression more by cleverness than by the development of great doctrines. He is a man of great moral courage, and bears the impress of his courage in his manner and bearing. He hates Louis Napoleon for his trial and imprisonment in 1852, and because he killed the Republic; and he will go into the Chamber the most irreconcilable of the four "Irreconcilables."

MALAKOFF.

ROBBERS ON THE RAIL.

How Freight is Taken from Trains in Motion—Arrest and Escape of an Alleged Operator—How a Woman Unwittingly Aided a Runaway.

From the Buffalo Express, June 30.

For some time past complaints have been made that freight shipped over the New-York Central Railroad from the West, *via* Suspension Bridge, did not reach its destination, and the loss was finally traced to that part of the road between Lockport and Rochester. The directors of the Company became satisfied that a well-organized gang was operating in the vicinity, and close watch was kept in all directions. It was at last discovered that the freight was thrown off the train by part of the gang, and picked up by others, who wagoned it away for sale.

About three weeks ago information was sent to Superintendent Torrence that a bale of wire, weighing some seventy pounds, had been found in a field near Middleport. Detective Kent was immediately sent to look into the matter. Proceeding to Rochester, he took with him John Barker, the track-master at that place and a shrewd and determined man, and started for Middleport. There it was found that the wire had been sold, and after obtaining the details, the officer made inquiries which led to the information that twenty-one similar bales going west on the Blue Line had been lost.

Back to Middleport they went, and there found that a young man named Spaulding, a dry goods clerk, had sold twenty-one bales to a hardware merchant named Compton for $85. Mr. Spaulding gave a clear account of the transaction, saying that the wire had been delivered to him at night by a man named Daniel Day. A warrant was immediately issued for Day's arrest, and after an examination before Justice Baker, he was put under $1,000 bail to answer to a charge of grand larceny.

The next question was more difficult of solution, but suspicion finally rested on Joseph Duncan, who resides in Rochester, and was formerly employed as a conductor on the road. He was a man of some property, and had been noticed to be frequently in the company of Day at Middleport, under the pretence of buying cattle. The fact that no one could recall an instance in which he had made a purchase of any kind led suspicion to him.

Finally Kent became satisfied that he had sufficient evidence to convict Duncan, and on Saturday telegraphed to the Rochester Chief of Police that he had a warrant for him, the freight master. He was therefore arrested in Rochester and held until Kent and Baker arrived, and on Saturday afternoon started with their prisoner for Niagara County. At Medina, Constable A. Kerrington was taken on and Mr. Barker relieved to return to his duties at Rochester. At Middleport, Constable M. L. Duncan, who is, however, no relation of the prisoner, got upon the train. Mr. Kent gave him the commitments and after proceeding to Lockport, left for Buffalo, giving the officers directions to take him directly to jail.

It seems that Duncan then prevailed upon them to take him to the office of Wm. S. Farwell, his lawyer, after which they started for the jail. He then induced them to take him to the house of his mother, a very estimable lady, residing in Lockport, asserting that he wished to obtain bail. She refused to become his bail, and once more they took up their line of march. Kerrington desired to have the prisoner handcuffed, but Officer Duncan had no bracelets. Kerrington had a pair and wished them used, but Duncan insisted that the man was in his charge and he would risk his getting away.

When within thirty or forty feet of the jail gate, Duncan, the prisoner, suddenly slipped from the grasp of Duncan the officer, and in a moment was flying up the street. Kerrington jumped for him, but a woman happening to be passing at that moment stepped in the way. Kerrington knocked her down in his haste, and drew his revolver, but the woman in rising once more got before him and he was thus prevented from firing. In the meantime Duncan made good his escape and has not been heard of since.

Middleport deserves a word of commendation. The officers agree in saying that the citizens of the place were untiring in their efforts to ferret out the robbery, saying that they must have no thieves in Middleport.

THE INDIANS.

Reported Views of General Sherman—Indians Off Their Reservations to be Treated as Outlaws.

Editorial Correspondence of the Lawrence (Kansas) Republican.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 20, 1869.

In a former letter I intimated that I might give, more in detail, General Sherman's views as to the means for preserving peace on the frontier. His policy is characterized by that directness, force and eminent practical sagacity that govern him in all his public and official acts, whether as the heroic leader of an army in its magnificent march to the sea, or as the head of a military department or bureau in time of peace. Sherman says the four great Indian reservations are well defined and marked out; that upon these the Indians must be colonized, where, if the "Government chooses to feed them with sugar-plums," to use his own expressive language, it can do so; but off from these reservations they must be considered as outlaws, and to kill a member of these wild, hostile tribes off these reservations is not to be considered murder, and the party killing need not wait for an overt act of arson, depredation or murder to have been committed in order to justify a premature and summary sending of the wandering nomad to "the happy hunting-grounds." The fact of his being off the reservation is *prima facie* evidence that he means murder, and in self-defence the white settlers, whether as individuals or as organized bands, are justified in killing such Indians so roaming about the country without any "local habitation or a name." With the present diminution of the army it is extremely difficult to spare any troops from the East to protect the frontier, but if General Schofield shall certify that the troops under him are inadequate to protect the exposed frontier, authority will be given to raise and equip volunteer militia. In addition to this, Sherman thinks the Sheriffs and other Police officers in the frontier counties should at once organize a force under their command to act as a Police force for protection, and to coöperate with the Government, but acting practically independent so far as their own movements are concerned in the wiping out of all Indians who may be seen within their precincts. In other words, the Plains Indians have no right to be within the geographical limits of Kansas, and, if so found, can be treated by the Police force, by the citizens, by the military, by everybody, as public enemies.

BRUTALITY TO CHILDREN.

Terrible Case of Starvation of a Little Girl in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 30.

On the north side of George-street, between John and Smith streets, is a large brick building of three stories, which has for many years been used as a school-house, but which, for several months past, has been occupied as a tenement-house by a number of poor people. For several weeks past there has been confined in a room of the third story of this house a female child, nearly three years old, the unnatural mother and father of which seemed to have cared but little for its fate, if, indeed, they have not actually desired its death. Day after day, the mother has left it there, tied to its chair, early in the morning, without any chance for nourishment, locked the door upon it, and absented herself from it until late in the night.

Some time since the attention of neighbors on the west was called to the room by the faint wailings that proceeded from it. As the notes of distress continued, day after day, they became nervous, curious and anxious, and at length they determined to solve the mystery. A plank was laid from the roof to the window of the room from which the noises proceeded, a man made his way across, forced open the window, entered the room, and was horrified at the sight that met his gaze. Tied up in a hard chair was a living skeleton of bones, held together by a parchment-like skin—a something human that was yet horrible and ghost-like—a child that might be three months or three years of age, with glistening eyes, far sunken under the forehead, claw-like fingers of the size of straws, that sawed the air, while the head waved back and forth, pipe-stem legs, on which there was no flesh.

The situation was apparent in a moment. The object was a girl of three years, who called herself Maggie, and said she was hungry! The horrified discoverer of this slow death made his way back, and soon returned with nourishment for the skeleton, which was devoured almost without mastication. After this the poor little thing was fed thus occasionally for some weeks, until yesterday evening, when word of the affair coming to the ears of Officers Skillton and Woodruff, they broke in the door of the room, removed the apparently dying child, and intrusted it for the time to the kind care of John Leigner, proprietor of a saloon on Central-avenue, near Ninth-street. It was there that our reporter saw the child last night. It was sitting on the lap of a lady who was nursing it tenderly. Both of its hands were clasped around a large piece of moistened bread, which it was devouring with the rapacity of a vulture. The fingers that encircled the bread were like thin, sharp claws, the little legs that protruded from under the garments were only skin and bone, not larger at the thighs than a stout man's thumb, the neck was no larger than a medium-sized wrist, the features were sharp and pinched, and the eyes wild and brilliant. The child did not seem to weigh over ten pounds, and yet she was three years of age, and could talk plainly in her weak voice. She could not walk, having apparently lost the use of her limbs by being so long confined to a chair.

One James Mack, a railroad man, was arrested last evening, and held at the Ninth-street Station to await further developments in this strange case. He is supposed to be the father of the child. The mother was also to have been taken in last night, as soon as she could be found.

A Desperate Encounter Between Two Negro Women in Virginia—One of Them Killed.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 29.

One of the most extraordinary murders that it has ever fallen to the lot of Virginia journalists to chronicle, was committed in Henrico County on Sunday last. It was a duel, in which two negro women were the belligerent parties, and of which jealousy was the moving cause.

The man in the case was one George Gills, a field hand. Until a few months ago Julia Ann Gills, who lives on a neighboring plantation, was the happy possessor of his affections, and although never united by the parson, they were living together, in the slavery fashion, as man and wife. Like most married people, they were supposed to be happy in the connubial relation, until one black day, when the shining star of Ella Woodson arose upon George's horizon, and this sable beauty won his heart, and he—a naughty man—flung t'other one's away. To cut a sad story short, George's amatorial advances culminated in the desertion of Julia, his first love, and his taking up with Ella, whose heart he soon had gained. Jealousy was rife between the two women. They backbit each other, they sneered, they quarreled, they threatened, and, finally, they fought it out on a line rather new in the history of female pugilistic encounters.

On Sunday morning Julia's wrath boiled over, and, no longer able to restrain her temper, she went over to the "negro quarters" on Colonel Knight's place, and, standing at the door, boldly challenged her rival to a fair fight, with nobody to interfere. Ella promptly took the gauntlet up, and together they went to the duelling ground, without the seconds or surgeons who generally accompany more civilized persons engaged upon such murderous errands.

The spot chosen was a deep ravine, a long distance from any dwelling-house, and completely hidden from the view of persons who traveled by the ordinary country roads. Each woman had a good stout walking stick with which they were to fight, though the use of teeth, fists, feet and finger-nails were not interdicted by their code. Side by side they walked into the glade; and then, without a moment's parley to agree upon distances and signals, they flew at one another with the fury of enraged wildcats. Sticks were abandoned as unwieldy, and requiring too long a range to be of use, and then the combatants closed in, armed only with the weapons God had given them for defence.

They wrestled a moment in silence—one woman with all the hate of an outraged wife bubbling to her finger-ends, and the other burning with jealousy and fighting for life itself. Presently they fell to the ground. Ella, though the stoutest and strongest, was beneath. By some means one finger of her antagonist's hand got between her teeth, and she bit it to the bone.

Then came the death struggle. With her other hand, which was free, Julia, as she admits, managed, in spite of all resistance, to choke her antagonist until the breath left her body. This done, she relinquished her hold, and her dusky rival lay dead at her feet.

The murderess enjoyed but for a moment the wicked sweetness of revenge. A sense of her crime and dread of punishment induced her to give the prostrate form one last blow, to make sure that no tales would be told by those icy lips, and then she dragged it toward the ditch, hoping to hide it from human sight. But this design was frustrated by a negro, who, happening to take a short cut through the woods on his way to church, was horror-struck by the sight of a wild-looking woman dragging a corpse through the briery undergrowth in the ravine below him. He gave the alarm at once, and upon his information the negress who committed the murder was speedily arrested.

A jury of inquest, summoned by order of Justice Woodworth, viewed the body yesterday morning. Julia made her appearance before the Coroner, and acknowledged the commission of the bloody deed, and an account of the circumstances attending it, but claimed that it was [illegible] perpetrated in self-defence. The jury found that the deceased, Ella Woodson, came to her death from wounds and bruises received at the hands of Julia Ann Gills. The accused was brought to town, and lodged in a cell at the jail, where she will remain until next Saturday, when her case will be fully investigated by a Court of Magistrates. The deceased has been decently buried.

A Lunatic Kills His Overseer with a Pickax.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 30.

On Monday forenoon Mr. Arthur Buehrer, a young overseer at Longview Lunatic Asylum, went out with a company of the inmates to engage in some necessary work. About noon he was startled by one of the unfortunates calling to him, "Look out, Arthur, he is going to hit you." Too late; he half turned when a pickax, in the hands of one of the party, sank to the eye in his head, killing him instantly. The poor demented creatures wept when he fell, and secured the irresponsible perpetrator of the tragedy. Mr. Buehrer, about three months ago, left the office of the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, where he was a compositor, to take the position of overseer at the Longview Lunatic Asylum. He had not been long in this country. All his relatives live at his native place, at Offenberg, Baden. He was a young man, said to be of great promise, only 20 years of age. Yesterday at noon his remains were deposited in their last earthly resting place at St. Bernard Cemetery.

NEW-JERSEY MARL.

Opening of Rich Beds in Monmouth County—A New and Cheap Fertilizer—Increased Facilities for Exportation.

The existence of marl deposits in the eastern counties of New-Jersey has been known since the first settlement of the country, two hundred years ago; but the natural fertility of the soil enabled the earlier settlers to dispense for a hundred and fifty years or more with the necessity of this or any other fertilizing substance to keep up the productiveness of their soil. It is only within the last thirty or forty years, after the farmers found their land was becoming exhausted, that they begun to think of utilizing these rich deposits that nature had stowed away in such abundant profusion beneath their feet. Since that time marl has been in local use to a greater or less extent among the farmers in the immediate vicinity where the deposits exist, and every year has added to their estimate of its value as a fertilizer. Owing to the cost of transportation, however, the use of the article has hitherto been restricted to a small area, although there are many New-Jersey farmers who have for years past been in the habit of carting the substance a distance of twenty or twenty-five miles, for use on their farms, and have found their account in so doing. But the constantly increasing demand for the article, not only in the State of New-Jersey but elsewhere, has recently led to the formation of a company called the "Squankum and Freehold Marl Company," which proposes to carry on excavations of the richest marl beds of New-Jersey on a large scale, and, by increasing the facilities for transportation by railroad, to extend its use throughout the State, and introduce it to market as an article of commerce. They claim that in a short time they will be able to deliver marl at any point within a radius of one hundred miles from New-York, at a price which will make it cheaper by one-half than any other fertilizer of equal value now known to the market.

The marl belt of New-Jersey extends from the vicinity of Long Branch to the Delaware River, near Salem. The beds are divided into three strata, averaging fifteen feet in depth, and cover an area of 800 to 1,000 square miles. The Company, after making a careful topographical survey of the belt, accompanied by borings and excavations and an analysis of the marl developed at different points, have finally selected for their operations the beds located near the village of Farmingdale, in Monmouth County, eight miles from Freehold. They have recently finished the construction of a railroad at an expense of $250,000 from Freehold to the marl beds, which opens up communication with the railroads of the northern and western parts of the State, and also connects with the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad. Excavations were commenced the fore part of last Winter, and a large number of workmen are now employed in digging the marl, which is loaded into cars standing on the track beside the deposits and transported to Freehold for delivery. The marl bed at Farmingdale is found about twenty feet under the surface of the ground, lying in a distinct strata from twelve to twenty feet in thickness. It is of a dark green color, cuts easily with the spade, and is about the consistency of wet sand. It has the appearance of being, what geologists have decided it to be, the fossilized remains of myriads of marine animalculæ. Its value as a fertilizer is derived from the large quantity of phosphorous, potash and lime which it contains, and which are said to be more perfectly combined in it than in any other fertilizer now in use. An analysis of the marl taken from this bed, as made by Professor Geo. H. Cook, President of the New-Jersey Agricultural College, gives the following result:

Phosphoric acid	3.58	Silicic acid	53.15
Potash	3.75	Magnesia	1.75
Lime	3.27	Oxide of iron	15.94
Alumina	8.79	Water	8.98
Sulphuric acid	0.97		
Total			100.18

A ton of marl is said to contain 70 pounds of phosphoric acid, the most valuable ingredient in all fertilizers. Peruvian guano contains 470 pounds of phosphates to the ton. Marl is delivered at Freehold for $1 60 per ton, while the market price of guano is about $80 per ton. Thus it is claimed that in the single ingredient which gives guano its value, marl even at $5 per ton—the price at which it can be delivered anywhere within 100 miles of New-York—is cheaper by half than guano. But while the virtues of guano are exhausted on a single crop, it is claimed for marl that its effects are plainly perceptible for five, eight and ten years after its application. Indeed there are farmers in New-Jersey who claim that the fertilizing effects of marl on the soil have been visible in some cases thirty years after its application. However this may be, there is no doubt that the agricultural interests of New-Jersey are being rapidly revolutionized by the use of marl, and it remains to be seen whether its value, as compared with other fertilizers, will enable it to compete with them in the markets outside of that State.

On Wednesday last the directors of the "Freehold and Squankum Marl Company," accompanied by a few invited guests, paid a visit to the marl-beds of the Company to inspect their operations. Among the guests were Ex-Governor Parker, of New-Jersey, Hon. Chas. Haight, member of Congress from the Monmouth District, Professor Cook, Dr. Trimble, of Newark, and sundry representatives of the Press from New-York, Philadelphia, Newark, New-Haven and other towns. After an examination of the marl beds at Farmingdale, the party proceeded to Long Branch, where they partook of a sumptuous dinner at the Mansion House. Mr. Stevens, the President of the Company, presided at the table, and after the cloth was removed, gave a brief sketch of the history of the use of marl by the farmers of New-Jersey, and of the efforts now being made by the Company over which he presides to extend its usefulness by introducing it to the New-York market, and cheapening its price. He believed that these inexhaustible marl deposits of New-Jersey would soon occupy the same position with regard to the agriculture of this region of country that the coal fields of Pennsylvania did with regard to the commerce and manufactures of the country forty years ago. The impetus that would be given the agricultural interest by the development of these marl beds would scarcely be less in importance than that which commerce and manufactures had received from the discovery of coal.

Ex-Governor Parker gave some practical illustrations, derived from his own experience of the wonderful effects of marl in increasing the productiveness of New-Jersey soil. He said that when he was a boy he used to cart marl a distance of ten miles, to be used on a farm that was purchased at that time for $7,000, and which had since been enhanced in value to $50,000 through the effects of marl alone.

Professor Cook favored the party with some interesting remarks about the geological characteristics of the marl deposits, and the chemical and fertilizing qualities of the article. He did not hesitate to say that on many kinds of soil marl would prove a cheap fertilizer at $10 per ton.

Dr. Trimble discanted upon the revival of the fruit-growing interest of New-Jersey, and was confident that many species of fruit formerly raised in the State, but now almost entirely unknown, would reappear as the result of the rejuvinating and regenerating effects of marl upon the soil of the Commonwealth.

The Missing Steamship United Kingdom.

The *United Kingdom*, steam packet ship of the "Anchor Line," has now been out seventy-three days from this port, without a word having been heard from her. She sailed for Glasgow on the 19th of April; and every day increases the anxiety for her safety, though her agents here do not give her up yet. She was a slow vessel even under steam, and had any accident happened to her machinery, her progress would be very much slower under the limited amount of canvas she carried. Her Captain was an experienced seaman, having been employed on the "Anchor Line" for over twelve years; and the steamer was a comparatively new and staunch craft. She was built at Greenock, Scotland, in 1857; was an iron screw steamer, bark rigged; measured 1,300 tons; and was valued at about £40,000. The average length of her trips across the Atlantic, of which she has made over eighty, was from seventeen to twenty-five days. When she left this port she was loaded with a cargo of grain, resin and provisions, which are insured on the other side. The following is a list of her passengers:

Cabin.—Whitmore Pearce, Clark Wilson, Mrs. M. Ryan, Mrs. C. Rathway, John Binson, Eliza Binson, Emma Binson, J. B. Thompson.

Intermediate.—Wm. Forrest, John [illegible], Owen McClosky, Jas. Whitley, Phillip Dodwell, Agnes Dodwell, D. Kerr;

Steerage.—Bernard Ariensen, Nathaniel Darragh, Marion McCall, Pat. Carney, Mary Cannon, Catherine Foster, John Doherty, Mary Montgomery, Pat. Hanley, Ann Fagan, Mrs. R. S. Orr, Theo. Lees, Jas. Scott, W. Anderson, Jas. Nesbitt, Jacob Michael, Mary Colvin, Ellen Colvin, Wm. Borgnholze, Jane Paul.

The cause of her long absence is only a matter of conjecture. A break in her machinery may have obliged her to use sails; she may have been driven far from her course by gales, owing to difficulty in steering; or she may have foundered on icebergs or burned at sea. Unless heard from very soon, we fear the good ship will have to be placed upon the list of the "ill-fated."

Celebration of the Fourth—Fireworks and Music.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence have decided to have fireworks and music at the following points on the evening of the 5th:

Battery—Music by Governor's Island Band.
City Hall—Music by Grafulla's Band.
Madison-square—Music by Schindler's Band.
Tompkins-square—Music by Wannemacker's Band.
Marion-square—Music by Twelfth Regiment Band.
East Broadway—Music by Hill's Band.
Hammersley-square—Music by Kepenberth's Band.
Seventh-avenue, corner of Fifty-seventh-street—Music by Hoffman's Band.
Liberty-square—Music by Eleventh Regiment Band.
School-house Green, in One Hundred and Fifth-street—Music by Muller's Band
Observatory-square—Music by Lang's Band.
Jackson-square—Music by Counell's Band.
Randall's Island.
Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue—Music by O'Neill's Band.
Mount Morris-square—Music by Rubel's Band.

The First Division, National Guard, will assemble in Washington-square, at 7½ A. M., on Monday, the 5th, and will march down Broadway to Canal-street, through Canal-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, and will finally dismiss in Twenty-third-street. The division will give the Mayor the honor of a marching salute while passing the Traveler's Club, in Madison-square.

Departure of General Sickles.

Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, the newly-appointed United States Minister to Spain, sailed from this City yesterday afternoon on the Bremen steamer *Union*, for Havre. He was accompanied by his mother and daughter, and his Secretaries, Colonel A. M. Raphael, J. L. De Peyster, A. A. Adee and W. E. Connover.

While the *Union* was steaming down the harbor, a party of the General's friends came alongside in the revenue tug *Jessamine*, tendered for the occasion by Collector Grinnell, and wished him *bon voyage* and safe return. The party consisted of General H. E. Tremaine, General Burns, Colonel Frank E. Howe, Judge George S. Barnard, Alderman Coman, Deputy Surveyor Benedict, Colonel J. E. Farnum, Major Lovell Purdy, R. F. Andrews, and others. On leaving, the tug fired a salute of several guns in honor of the new Minister.

Large Fire in Tarrytown—A Row of Buildings Destroyed.

Flames were discovered a little after 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening breaking out from a frame house on Main-street, Tarrytown, occupied as a bakery and dwelling, and obtained such headway that in about two hours six brick and frame buildings were totally destroyed, and the fury of the element was only spent when there was no more to burn. The owners of the property were B. Damman, B. Meeker, the widow Fowler and the widow Foster. The store corner Main and Water streets was of brick, and was occupied by Brown & Zall, butchers, and above as the hall of the Masonic Lodge; both parties saved most of their stock and furniture. The other buildings were frame, and were mostly uninsured. It is strange that a place of the size of Tarrytown has no fire-engine, and it is owing to this that the fire was so disastrous. The firemen of Nyack, on the opposite side of the Hudson, came over as promptly as possible, but the delay and difficulty of crossing the ferry prevented them from being of much assistance.

Second Internal Revenue District, Brooklyn.

Hon. James R. Allaben took formal possession of the books, papers and office of the Second Internal Revenue Assessor's District, Brooklyn, yesterday. In handing them over, Mr. Williams, the retiring Assessor, made an interesting little speech, in which he said that the amount of taxes levied and collected within the district during the time he had been Assessor was as follows:

For the year ending June 30, 1863	$484,930 42
For the year ending June 30, 1864	1,331,025 42
For the year ending June 30, 1865	2,100,958 36
For the year ending June 30, 1866	3,061,946 86
For the year ending June 30, 1867	2,659,707 08
For the year ending June 30, 1868	2,695,527 08
For the year ending June 30, 1869	2,200,000 00
Total	$14,534,095 22

The Park Savings Bank Robbery in Brooklyn.

Edward Hanitscht, the youth concerned in the offering of stolen bonds for sale, was again before Justice Walsh yesterday for examination. The accused was put on the stand and testified on his own behalf that he was employed by Mr. Le Baron, broker, No. 25 Pine-street, New-York; that he received the six bonds which he had offered for sale, in the office of Mr. Gill, No. 341 Fulton-street, from Mr. Le Baron. Mr. Le Baron is one of the brokers who was arrested last Monday and subsequently admitted to bail. Hanitscht was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Harlem River and Portchester Railroad.

The Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company have contracted with Messrs. Berthonel, Smith & White to build the first or lower section of their railroad, from Harlem River to the village of Westchester, a distance of six miles, for $50,000 per mile, complete the grades not to exceed thirty-five feet per mile. There will be some heavy cutting to be done through Hunter's Point Bridge. It is expected that the road will be completed and opened for public travel by the 1st of May, 1870. East Morrisania, Woodstock, West Farms and Westchester will then be brought in railroad communication with the City.

Falling from Windows.

Charles Heisler, aged 5 years and 10 months, fell from a fourth-story window at No. 439 East Twelfth-street, yesterday morning, receiving a severe fracture on the head. He was attended by a physician, but died in a very short time.

A young man by the name of George Schultz, residing at No. 112 West Seventeenth-street, fell to the sidewalk from a fourth-story window at No. 464 Broadway, and had his right arm broken. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A son of Wm. Jennison, aged 2 years, fell from a second-story window at No. 306 West Twenty-first-street, and had his head severely injured. He was taken to his home.

The Houston-Street Tragedy—Probable Arrest of the Assassin.

Information has been received at Police Headquarters announcing that a man, supposed to be John Hastings, who stabbed Frank Bunker during a quarrel in the saloon of the latter, in West Houston-street, was arrested in Boston, and is now in custody in that city. Detective Vaughn was dispatched to identify the prisoner, and bring him to this City.

Fruit-Growers' Club.

The Club convened at No. 37 Park-place at 1:30 o'clock yesterday, and in the absence of the President Mr. J. W. Gregory was chosen as Chairman *pro tem*.

J. H. Foster stated briefly the origin of the Romeyn seedling strawberry and the difference between the Romeyn and the Triomphe de Gand. He also rehearsed what reliable pomologists say in favor of the Romeyn.

W. S. Carpenter, showed a plate of the Charles Downing strawberries, which, he said, were taken from a bed where they had been picking for twenty-one days past. He brought also a few choice flowers; and fine flowers were also shown by some other members.

Mr. Doty gave a report in regard to the product of his strawberry bed, in which he stated that he had picked the last berries, had kept a correct account of berries and plants, and the result shows that, including the few dollars' worth of plants sold last Spring, the bed yielded at the rate of $1,200 per acre. He had about one-eighth of an acre covered with the plants.

L. J. Mabie, of Tarrytown, brought to the Club a large bush loaded with ripe raspberries of a new variety, recently named the "Westchester" Black Cap variety, which originated from a "chance seedling" that was found on Mr. Mabie's grounds. It resembles the Doolittle in external appearance and in taste; but the proprietors claim that the fruit is a week or more earlier than any other variety of raspberries. They had already picked three quarts of fine berries from the bush now on exhibition, and a quantity of the fruit was circulated among those present.

Mr. Fuller also exhibited several plates of the Davidson's thornless berry, which were also distributed, and compared with other berries. It was thought that the Davidson's thornless is fully one week earlier than the Doolittle.

A committee was appointed to go to Tarrytown to examine the "Westchester" in its original locality, and to render a report concerning the excellence of this new candidate for public favor.

Mr. S. B. Parsons, of Flushing, L. I., was introduced, and addressed the meeting in regard to his experiences in fruit culture, as well as that of ornamental trees and shrubs. He had been through many branches of industry; had cultivated strawberries in years past; but he thought that there is more profit in the culture of cabbages than strawberries. He thought the Fruit-Growers' Club should resolve itself into a "Horticultural Society," so as to bring a more extensive variety of subjects into the debates of these meetings.

A brief discussion was had touching the propriety of changing the name of the Society, at some future meeting, from the Fruit-Growers' Club to "Horticultural Society," or some other similar name. The subject will be called up next week. The subject for the next meeting will be "Raspberries," and kindred topics. The Club then adjourned for one week.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following plans were submitted to Mr. James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of Buildings, for the week ending Thursday, July 1:

Plan No. 700.—June 24, five brick dwellings, situated on the northwest corner of Seventy-fourth-street and the Boulevard; size of buildings, (three,) 25x30 (and two) 21.3x36; three stories; owned by J. W. Dimmick.

Plan No. 701.—June 24, two brick dwellings, situated on the north side of Seventy-seventh-street, 89.4 feet east of the Boulevard; size of buildings, 25x40 each; three stories; owned by J. W. Dimmick.

Plan No. 702.—June 24, two brick tenements, situated at Nos. 134 and 136 East Forty-first-street; size of building, 20x55; four stories; owned by Philip Weeks.

Plan No. 703.—June 24, first-class brown-stone dwelling, situated north side Sixty-first-street, 175 feet west of Ninth-avenue; size of building, 20x52; four stories and basement; owned by J. M. Heubner.

Plan No. 704.—June 24, three brick storage houses, situated north side of Eleventh-street, 90 feet east of Thirteenth-avenue; size of buildings, 25x91.8½ each; four stories; owned by G. B. Lawton.

Plan No. 705.—June 25, four cast-iron stores and tenements, situated southeast corner of Seventy-eighth-street and Third-avenue; size of buildings, corner, 27.2x60, other three 25x54; five stories and basement; owned by E. V. Loew.

Plan No. 706.—June 25, brick tenement, situated No. 686 Eighth-avenue, rear; size of building, 25x25; five stories and basement; owned by B. Richardson.

Plan No. 707.—June 25, brick stable, situated north side Barrow-street, 70 feet west of Washington-street; size of building, 18x50; two stories; owned by John McLean.

Plan No. 708.—June 25, first-class brick dwelling, situated No. 238 Madison-avenue; size of building, 25x52.6; three stories, basement and attic; owned by Eliza N. Gregory.

Plan No. 709.—June 25, brick store and dwelling, situated No. 342 East Twenty-fourth-street; size of building, 30x50; four stories; owned by John Molcahil.

Plan No. 710.—June 26, two brick stores and tenements, situated Nos. 418 and 420 East Seventeenth-street; size of building, 25x45; five stories; owned by John Bennecke.

Plan No. 711.—June 26, brick factory, situated Nos. 202 and 204 West Houston-street; 50x50 four stories; owned by L. Weihe.

Plan No. 712.—June 26, brick dwelling, situated on west side of Ninth-avenue, fifty feet south of Thirty-second-street; size of building, 22.6x35; three stories; owned by A. J. Donnelly.

Plad No. 713.—June 26, brick dwelling, situated on south side of Forty-eighth-street, 125 feet east of Ninth-avenue; size of building, 22x26; two stories; owned by Peter Fietner.

Plan No. 714.—June 26, two brick stores, situated north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 140 feet east of Fourth-avnue.; size of building, 25x36; three stories and basement; owned by J. M. Adams and Thomas Handibode.

Plan No. 715.—June 28, brick store, situated at No. 373 Grand-street; size of building, 25x36; three stories and basement; owned by estate of Eugene Langdon.

Plan No. 716.—June 28, brick chapel, situated south side of Thirty-second-street, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue, rear; size of building, 33x48; one story; owned by A. J. Donnelly.

Plan No. 717.—June 28, Brick store and dwelling, situated at No. 24 Hudson-street; size of building, 31 feet front by 27 feet rear, by 14 feet deep; two stories; owned by J. Q. Jones.

Plan No. 718.—June 28, two first-class brown-stone dwellings, situated south side of Sixty-second-street, 123 feet west of Second-avenue; size of building, 16x45; three stories and basement; owned by John G. Ruddell.

Plan No. 719.—June 28, first-class brick dwelling, situated north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 265 feet west of Fifth-avenue; size of building, 20x40; three stories and basement; owned by B. O. Russell and J. Eastman.

Plan No. 720.—June 29, brick school-house, situated north side of Christopher-street, 94.1 feet east of Bleecker-street; size of building, 31x31; three stories; owned by Trustees of Saint Johannes Church.

Plan No. 721.—June 29, first-class brick dwelling, situated north side of Forty-fifth-street, east of Fifth-avenue; size of building, 25x95; five stories; owned by Wm. Guion.

Plan No. 722.—June 29, three first-class brown-stone dwellings, situated north side of Fifty-fifth-street, 240 feet west of Ninth-avenue; size of buildings, 20x50 each; three stories; owned by Thomson & Meekens.

Plan No. 723.—June 30, three brick tenements, situated north side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 300 feet west of First-avenue; size of buildings, 25x40 each; three stories; owned by Maurice Brisney.

Plan No. 724.—June 30, first-class brick dwelling, situated No. 30 East Thirty-seventh-street; size of building, 25x55; four stories, cellar and basement, (with extension 17.9x27.9, two stories;) owned by Charles Lanier.

Plan No. 725.—June 30, brick store and dwelling, situated No. 127 Columbia-street; size of building, 23¼x56; five stories; owned by Charles Baeudel.

Plan No. 726.—June 30, brick tenement, situated No. 322 East Twenty-second-street, rear; size of building, 30x26; four stories and cellar; owned by Patrick Cassidy.

Plan No. 727.—June 30, brick store and dwelling, situated south side of Eightieth-street, 225 feet east of Third-avenue; size of building, 25x50; four stories and cellar; owned by Edward Murray.

Number of plans previously reported was 694; number of plans submitted during the week, 28. Total number submitted since January 1, 722.

From the June monthly report of Mr. James M. Macgregor to Board of Fire Underwriters, it appears that of the buildings remaining under the action of his department on June 1, forty-one have been made safe and seven were taken down. Of the unsafe buildings reported prior to June 1, thirty-three remain undisposed of. During the month of June, forty-seven were reported unsafe, and of these thirteen are being made safe; nine have been made safe and twenty-five are yet to be disposed of. During the month five surveys have been held. The result of those surveys was that four of the buildings were ordered to be repaired and one to be taken down.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Increase of Salaries—A Protest.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Monaghan in the chair.

The resolution from the other Board increasing the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen to $2,500 per annum, was called up and adopted.

Mr. Pinckney said he protested against Mr. Culkin's name being called, and also against his vote being recorded, as the Supreme Court had decided that Mr. Culkin is no longer a member of the Board.

The protest was noted by the Clerk.

An ordinance authorizing the issue of $300,000 of City stock for the purpose of building a lunatic asylum, was concurred in.

The resolution increasing the pay of the Engrossing Clerks of each Board to $3,000 per annum, was read.

Mr. Pinckney asked whether there could not be "a let up in the matter of increasing salaries." He was quite certain that persons could be found to fill the position of Engrossing Clerk in a satisfactory manner at $1,500 a year.

The resolution was concurred in.

A resolution to pay John C. Moore $1,000 for services rendered the Legislative Department of the City Government, was called up.

Mr. Robinson said that the services consisted of copying the books and arranging papers belonging to the old Fire Department.

The resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

Startling Discovery of Nitro-Glycerine—Guy Fawkes at Police Headquarters.

About three weeks ago the Harbor Police picked up a small rowboat alongside one of the docks. As no owner could be found for the property, it was transported to the Central Office of the Metropolitan Police for safe keeping. In the boat were two large cases, and these were stored in the rooms of the Property Clerk unopened. There the cases quietly remained until yesterday afternoon, when the owner for the boat and contents appeared and claimed his property. He rather astonished Property Clerk Bouck by informing him that the cases contained a large quantity of nitro-glycerine. It is needless to say that the property was hurriedly transferred and the owner politely requested to remove it from the building forthwith. Had the Property Clerk attempted to open the cases for examination a terrific explosion would probably have occurred, as there was sufficient nitro-glycerine to have destroyed the entire block. Owing to the precipitancy of the officials in getting rid of the cases, no inquiry could be made regarding the ownership or the manner of its abandonment.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Excise License Fees.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was held yesterday morning, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Excise Board be notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, after full investigation of the legal questions involved by the appropriation made for the various purposes by the Legislature out of the Excise license fees, have unanimously arrived at the conclusion that the entire Excise fees are pledged to the revenues of the City and County of New-York for redemption of the City debt, and that therefore the said Treasurer is respectfully advised that for any diversions of any part of said fund from said revenues, he will be held responsible, and that he be requested to account for all of said fees to the City Chamberlain.

Surrender of a Murderer.

On Saturday, last week, a man named Patrick Clifford, residing at No. 7 Jay-street, became engaged in a quarrel with Edward Fleming, who had spoken disrespectfully of his son. Other parties interfered, when Clifford was kocked down and severely kicked and beaten. His assailants then made their escape. He lingered from his injuries until Wednesday last, when Coroner Rollins was asked to hold an ante-mortem examination, but Clifford died before it could take place. Yesterday Fleming voluntarily gave [illegible] himself into the hands of the Ninth Precinct Police, and was committed to await the action of the Coroner.

Return of a Repentant Wife.

The elopement from Jamaica, L. I., of HENRY WOODRUFF and ELSIE BAYLIS is yet a theme of public comment in that vicinity, and has not perhaps been quite forgotten by the readers of the TIMES. As will be remembered, WOODRUFF attempted suicide in Brooklyn, but being known to Officer LYSLE, who had been instructed from Police Headquarters as to his crime, he was arrested and conveyed to his home. His wife refused to be comforted by him, and WOODRUFF, fearing prosecution, begged forgiveness, which was at length granted; but in a few days thereafter he again vamoosed. Now the tables are turned, and Mrs. BAYLIS comes back to Jamaica and asks the forgiveness of her husband, but he declines to receive her. She has sought the protection of her father at Elwood.

Coroners' Cases.

PATRICK CLIFFORD, whose dangerous condition from injuries sustained through violence was noticed in yesterday's issue, died at a late hour on Wednesday night at his residence, No. 7 Gay-street. It appears that on the 12th ult. deceased had a quarrel with EDWARD FLEMING at the corner of Gay and Christopher streets, when they exchanged blows. During the brief struggle CLIFFORD caught his foot in a grating on the sidewalk, and fell or was pushed over, sustaining a compound fracture of the leg. While he lay thus prostrate and helpless, it is alleged that FLEMING and two other men brutally kicked and beat him on the head. The assailants escaped arrest at the time; but FLEMING surrendered himself yesterday to the Ninth Ward Police. Dr. JOHN BEACH will make the necessary *post-mortem* examination prior to the inquest to be held to-day.

Explosion of Gunpowder in a Sewer Up Town.

HENRY HAVEN and ROBERT TOBIN, while at work in a sewer in Sixty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, accidentally ignited a keg of powder. The explosion which followed caused severe injuries to both men. They were cared for by their fellow workmen.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
85—Cobb vs. Steer et al.	192—Continental Ins. Co. vs. Woodworth.
103—Griffin vs. Harrison.	212—Lowenbury vs. Mayer.
118—Billings vs. Meigs et al.	252—Orvis vs. Shepard.
127—Von Keller vs. Stursberg et al.	256—Baylis vs. Wright et al.
171—First Nat'l Bank vs. Green et al.	258—Hewitt vs. Miller.
179—Kasson et al. vs. Erie Railway Co.	277—Hallerer et al. vs. Ruiner et al.
	278—Wright vs. Leland et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3128—Shipman vs. Fife.	3327—Glock vs. Jacobs.
2944—Cheshire Barytes Co. vs. Suttgen.	3321—Smith vs. Valentine.
3200—Cornish vs. Yorke.	3371—O'Brien vs. Nash.
3346—Wheeler vs. Graham.	3327—Shee vs. Howell.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 1.

By Judge Ingraham.

Forrest *vs.* Fanshaw; reference ordered.

In the matter of the petition of David R. Garniss, trustee, &c.; memoranda for counsel.

Murphy et al. *vs.* Wheeler; The Same *vs.* Dickinson et al.; motions decided as entered in the margin of the motion papers.

Bobard *vs.* Vigliom; motion granted on payment of costs.

Quirolo *vs.* Quirolo; motion denied.

Pepin *vs.* Lachenmeyer et al.; the motion can only be granted as to the last judgment.

Denny *vs.* Dickinson; motion granted.

Gibson *vs.* Farrington et al.; motion granted.

Amelia D. Morgan *vs.* Wesley Morgan; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Murphy, &c., *vs.* Smith; motion granted.

Shultz *vs.* Sturtzkober; motion denied.

Trust *vs.* Trust; alimony increased $300 annually; defendant to pay Referee's fees and $10 costs of motion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 1.

By Judge Brady.

Weth *vs.* Ahrensdorf; motion granted on payment of $5 costs.

The Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company *vs.* Pickrell; order settled.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

SENTENCES.

This was the last day on which Judge BENEDICT would sit before the Summer vacation, and was devoted to closing up the criminal business.

George B. Davis, convicted of perjury, was called up for sentence. He had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed, and the Judge, after remarking briefly upon the enormity of the offence, sentenced him to be imprisoned for five years and to pay a fine of $1.

Mr. Lapaugh, Davis' counsel, when sentence had been pronounced, said to the Court that he desired, on his own behalf and on behalf of the prisoner, to protest against these proceedings; that Davis had been induced to come from Canada, where he was in safety, within the jurisdiction of the United States, on the pledge of the officers of the Government that he should not be prosecuted, and he considered that the faith of the Government had been plighted to him and had been violated.

The Judge said counsel is well aware that a protest of the character which he has made is not to be presented here. Considerations such as the counsel has spoken of are to be addressed to other quarters than to the tribunals of the country.

M'HENRY'S CASE.

John D. McHenry, convicted of perjury, was then called up for sentence, and he was asked by the Court if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

McHenry replied: "I have much to say, much that I should say, but I don't know as it will avail me anything. I have been well defended, and I feel grateful to my counsel, Mr. Field and Mr. McCarthy, for what they have done for me. I have been tried and found guilty. After a long deliberation, five of the jury, as I understand, believed me innocent, and this fact should have some consideration in my case. But instead of acting like honest men on the oath which they had taken to do justice, they found against me, and I must accept the verdict. I have tried to live an honest life. The manner in which they tried to impeach me on the trial your Honor is familiar with. The men who appeared against me are men with whom I had had political differences. My life has been an honorable one. I have yet to know where I have intentionally wronged any man. I feel that I can, depending on my Maker, bear with patience the punishment inflicted upon me. My life, as I said, has been an honorable one, and I firmly believe that what I testified to was the truth, and I am ready to meet my Maker, now or hereafter, with that statement on my lips."

The Judge passed sentence as follows: "You have been found guilty of one of the most detestable of crimes, and you committed this offence under circumstances calculated to aggravate its enormity. You are an intelligent man, not entirely unacquainted with public affairs. You had previous to committing this offence been an officer of the revenue, and you well understood the importance of collecting the revenue, and the difficulties which has beset the Government in its efforts to enforce the Revenue laws. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of their proper enforcement has arisen from the fact that it was the constant endeavor of powerful and influential men to sustain those in the service who had been found to be corrupt, and to destroy the character of those officers who proved honest and efficient. The departments of the Government were, accordingly, frequently deceived into appointing and retaining dishonest men, and were frequently embarrassed by doubts raised by bold attacks upon the character of officials in whom it was necessary to have confidence. The fact that this Court has been called upon to pass on five cases of clear perjury in affidavits made against public officers, is strong evidence of the difficulty which has been met in reference to the character of public officers. The result has been to afford facility for frauds, and the revenue service seemed at one time likely to come into the complete control of dishonest men. In this posture of affairs you, having been yourself removed from office, from malicious motives deliberately invented, swore to and placed before a committing Magistrate two statements, each sufficient, if believed, to cause the removal and the ruin of an important revenue officer. Those statements were not such as to leave any room for the belief that they were the result of any mistake or misconception on your part. They were detailed accounts of occurrences which were described with care and particularity. The worth of the statements which you thus made under oath has been fully inquired into on the two trials which you have had, and it has been shown that they were gross fabrications without any foundation in fact. You swore that you saw S. N. Pike give Deputy Commissioner Harland a bribe in his office at No. 83 Cedar-street. Mr. Harland was himself subjected to the cross-examination of your counsel in relation to the alleged transaction, and many other witnesses were called who satisfied the jury, as they satisfied me, that no such occurrence took place, and that your story was a pure invention. You swore that you saw Charles Loeb give Commissioner Rollins a bribe in Washington. Mr. Rollins was also subjected to cross-examination, and upon his examination so fully disproved the charge, and so completely vindicated his own integrity that no room was left for an attempt to sustain your statements with the jury. These statements were made by you from corrupt and malicious motives, and with the intent to ruin these officers. Had you been successful the community would have suffered great detriment, and two innocent men would have been disgraced. You were unsuccessful and you are now to receive punishment for your crime. You have been carefully defended, and the length of time occupied in the investigation of your case, as well as the care and attention which have been bestowed upon it, should convince every one that no official power is sufficient, even if there should be such a desire in any quarter, to prevent a person accused from having a full and fair trial; while your conviction shows that officers of the Government can be protected against unfounded charges, and that perjury in making charges against those officers will not go unpunished. The sentence of the Court is that you pay a fine of $2,000, and that you be imprisoned at hard labor for five years, the sentence to be executed in the Albany Penitentiary.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury came into Court with a large number of indictments, among which were the following:

The United States vs. *Charles Best.*—This was an indictment for secreting and embezzling a letter from the Post Office.

The United States vs. *Frederick B. Bowman.*—An indictment for making false entries in the books of the First National Bank, in which he was a clerk.

The United States vs. *Egbert F. Ten Eyck.*—An indictment for forging an indorsement upon a paymaster's check.

PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury also handed to the Judge the following presentment:

"The Grand Jury feel that they will be derelict in their duty, did they not, before being discharged, call your Honor's attention to a matter which, while perhaps not coming within their immediate jurisdiction, seems to require a positive and radical reform, viz.: The culpably loose and careless manner in which the office of notary public has come to be administered in this City, whereby the very plain intent of the law creating that office is entirely defeated. The statute, requiring that certain documents shall be acknowledged or sworn to before a notary public; that the party therein named shall personally appear; shall be to the notary well known, and shall acknowledge the act to be his, or shall make oath to the worth of the contents subscribed to by him, has become an expense and a hindrance, without the supposed security, for we find in sundry cases that have come before us, that the signatures to certain documents were fictitious, the parties purporting to have signed them myths; that these documents have (a dozen or more at a time) been left with different notaries by a messenger, and that repeatedly they have been duly attested by the notary and returned to the parties who have fraudulently used them, the evidence before us going to show, however, that the notaries were not designedly accessory to the fraud. July 1, 1869."

The Grand and Petit Juries were then discharged for the term.

END OF A NOTED CASE.

The United States vs. *Farnham Z. Tucker.*—The defendant was charged with having levied blackmail upon T. S. Ray, a distiller in this City, at whose distillery he was a storekeeper. He was tried on an examination before Commissioner OSBORN, on evidence which he charged to have been false and perjured. A motion was made—on an affidavit stating the proceedings, and that the complainant had declined to appear before the Grand Jury or to prosecute the charge—for an order canceling and discharging the bail which had been given for the defendant's appearance at this term of the Court.

The District-Attorney not opposing the motion it was so ordered.

After some other unimportant business the Court adjourned.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

Yesterday afternoon a number of cigar dealers were brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, charged with exposing for sale cigars and tobacco not properly stamped. Some of them complied with the law, and others were obliged to give $500 security for their appearance to-morrow.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

OBTAINING MONEY ON FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

The sum of $50, it is alleged, was obtained from Charles J. Tomlinson, of No. 797 Eighth-avenue, by William Wagner, by means of false representations, the accused having told him that the firm of Crandall & Belknap, on Eighth-avenue, owed him $400, and he promised to return the $50 when his debtors paid him. It was subsequently ascertained that no such money as he claimed was due him. He was required to give $500 bail.

MALTREATING A BOY.

Mrs. Bridget Larkin, of No. 419 East Eighteenth-street, appeared in behalf of a boy named Richard Smith, charging John Devine with having thrown him against a cart-wheel and severely injuring his head. A certificate was procured from Dr. Newcomb, who attended the boy, showing that his patient had bled freely from a wound near the base of the skull, nearly two inches in diameter, and which extended through the integuments to the bone. The assailant was committed to await the result of the boy's injuries.

A HOUSE AGENT IN TROUBLE.

Robert Mass, of No. 644 Sixth-avenue, complained of Charles Thompson, that he had defrauded him of $160, alleging that the latter rented him a house at the corner of St. Mark's-place and Second-avenue, of which he claimed to be the agent for William Pitt, the owner. He bargained to pay $1,950 a year for the building and furnished the defendant a month's rent in advance. He occupied the house seven days, when he was informed by the owner that he had no right there, Mr. Thompson not being authorized to act as his agent. The accused, a very respectable looking man, gave bail to answer the charge, after proving that Mr. Pitts had given him the privilege to rent his house to a good tenant. He said that Mass would be arrested by the Sheriff on a charge of false imprisonment.

THEFT BY A CYPRIAN.

A disreputable woman named Annie Squires represented that Lizzie Higgins, a person of similar character, had robbed her of $30 while she was living at St. John's-lane. Committed.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.

A NICE DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Thomas Jackson, a Deputy Sheriff attached to the Court of General Sessions, was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday charged with having acted in a disorderly manner in the streets on Wednesday night. On being arrested, he assaulted Officer Morris, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, biting off one of his ears. The prisoner was held for trial and accommodated with bail, so that he could attend to his official duties as a "peace officer."

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Joseph Ward, *alias* James Martin, *alias* Hadley, whose arrest on a charge of passing bogus checks has already received notice in these columns, was yesterday arraigned before the Magistrate, and fully committed for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 1, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$21,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117	200	N. Y. Cen.	c 196
70,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, c	121⅛	300	do.	b3 196⅛
10,000	do.	121¾	200	do.	s3 196⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	118⅛	400	do.	196⅛
3,000	do.	c 118	100	do.	196⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	c 108	200	do.	c 196⅛
10,000	do.	108	100	do.	b3 196⅛
500	U. S. 5-20s R., '65, new	115	400	do.	c 196⅛
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	115⅛	200	do.	196⅛
66,000	do.	c 115⅛	100	Hud. R.	165¼
5,000	do.	s3 115⅛	100	do.	165⅛
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73.	102	100	do.	165⅝
30,000	Tenn. S. 6s, x c.	62	100	do.	b30 166
20,000	do. bet. call	63	100	do.	b4 166
5,000	do.	62⅛	100	do.	b3 166
10,000	Tenn. 6s, new	58	500	Reading	b4 98⅛
30,000	do.	58⅛	400	do.	c 98⅛
12,000	do.	58¾	500	do.	c 98⅛
50,000	do.	59	100	Lake S. & Mch. S.	110⅛
30,000	do.	59⅛	1800	do.	110⅛
20,000	do.	59¼	100	do.	b30 111
10,000	do.	b3 59⅜	200	do.	110⅛
50,000	do.	59⅜	400	do.	110⅛
1,000	N. C. St. 6s.	58⅛	100	do.	b30 111⅛
9,000	N. Car. 6s, new	53⅛	100	do.	b3 110⅛
10,000	do.	53⅛	300	Clev. & Pitts.	102
20,000	do.	53	200	do.	s3 101⅛
10,000	do.	b3 53⅛	600	do.	101⅛
5,000	Ga. St. 7s., x in.	92⅛	500	do.	s3 101⅛
1,000	N. Y. St. B. L., R.	108	600	do.	b10 102
3,000	Erie 3d M.	88	100	Chi. & N. W.	c 82⅛
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	92½	300	do.	82⅛
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	93⅛	500	do.	c 82⅛
1,000	T. & W. Equip. B	76	700	do.	82⅛
6,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	98	100	do.	b30 83
1,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	84⅛	200	do.	b30 83⅛
1,000	do.	84	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	c 96⅛
5	Fourth N. Bk.	101½	100	do.	b3 96⅛
100	W. Un. Tel.	38⅛	300	do.	c 96⅛
300	do.	c 38¼	100	do.	b30 97
100	do. bet. call	39	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	c 118⅛
100	Boston W. P.	15⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.	c 75⅛
5	Pacific Mail	b.c. 88	20	do.	c 74⅛
100	Mariposa M.	b.c 9	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86
250	Adams Ex.	62	200	do.	b30 87
100	do.	61⅛	200	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	60
100	do.	61¾	100	do.	60⅛
200	do.	61⅜	100	do.	60⅛
200	do.	b30 62	60	Del., L. & W.	112⅛
100	Amer. M. U. Ex.	42⅛	100	N. J. C. R.	c 104
100	do.	42⅛	300	do.	104⅛
16	Ill. Cen.	142⅛	20	Chi., B. & Q.	191
100	Chi. & Alt.	162	10	Morris & Essex	89⅛
			100	Il. & St. J. P.	b.c 119⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, C. '81.	117⅛	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	117⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	116⅛	2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	s3 121⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	115⅛	2,000	do.	121⅛
5,000	do.	c 115⅛	30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107⅛
10,000	do.	b3 115⅛	2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	c 108⅛
500	do.	115⅛	5,000	do.	108
11,000	do.	c 115⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x c.	62⅛	80	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	42⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	58⅛	300	L. Shore & M. S.	109⅛
15,000	N. C. St. 6s.	58	1500	Chic. & N. W.	s3 82⅛
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	52⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. R.	75⅛
50,000	do.	52⅛	200	New-Jer. C.	104⅛
20,000	do.	52⅛	100	do.	104
4,000	do.	52⅛	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	156⅛
3,000	S. C. 6s, new	69	80	do.	156⅛
4,000	Missouri 6s. x in	88	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf., bet. call	59⅛
100	Adams Ex.	61⅛	100	Col., C. & Ind. C. R	39
100	do.	61	100	do.	39⅛
100	do.	61⅛	100	Dub. & S. C.	105
900	N. Y. Cen.	196⅛			
300	do.	c 196⅛			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Pacific Mail	90⅛	200	Rock Island	118⅛
100	do.	90⅛	100	do.	118⅛
100	do.	b3 90⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	b15 33⅛
200	Reading	b3 98⅛	100	do.	33⅛
200	do.	98⅛	100	do.	33⅛
200	do.	98⅛	100	West. U. T.	39
100	Lake Shore & M.	109⅛	100	do.	38⅛
100	do.	b3 109⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	81⅛
100	do.	109⅛	100	do.	81⅛

THURSDAY, July 1—P. M.

The following comparative summary of the Public Debt of the United States, condensed from the Official Schedule of the Secretary of the Treasury as on the First of July, and from his previous Schedule of the First of June, will be found convenient for reference:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1.

	June 1, 1869.	July 1, 1869.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,771,600	$514,771,600
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7-8	1,087,843,800	1,087,892,200
Sixes of 1881	283,677,400	283,677,500
Five ₱ cents, 10-40s	194,567,300	194,567,300
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Total gold bearing	$2,107,882,100	$2,107,930,600
Three ₱ cent. L.T. Cert.	$53,075,000	$52,120,000
Navy Fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total Currency int.	$67,075,000	$66,120,000
Greenbacks	$356,059,244	$356,056,832
Fractional Currency	33,452,523	32,062,528
Gold Notes	23,340,720	30,489,640
Demands free of interest	5,421,864	5,063,883
Total free of interest	$418,274,351	$423,672,883
Total debt in gross	$2,593,231,251	$2,597,722,983
Less in Treas. and S. Fund	128,164,744	156,167,813
Total	$2,465,066,507	$2,441,555,170
	June 1, 1869.	July 1, 1869.
Gold on hand	$105,180,189	$110,203,313
Gold Notes out	23,340,720	30,489,640
Belonging to Government	$81,839,469	$79,713,673

The present exhibit, if the accumulated Interest on the Public Debt be taken into the account, shows a decrease of $16,410,232 since the 1st of June, as follows:

	June 1.	July 1.
Debt as above	$2,465,066,507	$2,441,555,170
Interest accrued	40,346,106	47,447,311
Total	$2,505,412,613	$2,489,002,481
Net Decrease of Debt and Interest		$16,410,232

When the Public Debt of the United States reached its maximum after the close of the War, the amount stood, as compared with the present Statement:

	Aug. 31, 1865.	June 30, 1869.
War Obligations	$2,710,994,571	$2,414,533,170
Old Stocks	45,437,000	27,022,000
Total Direct Debt	$2,756,431,571	$2,441,555,170
Bonds Central Pacific Roads	1,258,000	58,638,320
Total all Debt	$2,757,689,571	$2,500,193,490
War Debt reduced		$296,439,401
Old Stocks paid off		18,415,000
Reduction of Direct Debt		$314,854,401
Increased aid to Pacific Roads		57,380,320
Net reduction of all Debt		$257,474,081

Compared with the close of the previous fiscal year the following changes have been made in the Public Debt:

	June 30, 1868.	June 30, 1869.
Outstanding War Debt	$2,582,417,409	$2,540,211,343
Old stocks outstanding	27,002,000	27,022,000
Gold Notes outstanding	17,678,640	30,489,640
Interest accrued	51,629,212	47,447,311
Total in gross	$2,658,747,261	$2,645,170,294
Gold in Treasury	99,914,106	110,203,313
Balance	$2,558,833,155	$2,534,966,981
Currency in Treasury	27,377,751	37,097,819
Balance	$2,531,455,404	$2,497,869,162
Bonds in Sinking Fund		8,867,282
Net Direct Debt	$2,531,455,404	$2,489,002,880
Net reduction of Debt fiscal year		$42,452,524

This has been a very busy day in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange, and also at Bank and in the Treasury Office. General BUTTERFIELD assumed charge of the last-named Office, as Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, in place of Mr. VAN DYCK, resigned. The collections and payments of Dividends are unusually active. They were never larger at the Treasury Office, as the Interest on the Currency Bonds, $55,000,000 in amount, loaned to the Pacific Roads, is now paid on the first of July and January, in place of the 18th of those months, as formerly. Nearly all the City Bank Dividends are payable to-day. The half-yearly 5 ₱ cent. Dividend on both classes of the North West Railway Company is also being paid out. The States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, South Carolina, Alabama, Missouri, and all the New-England States, are paying to-day. The Tennessee Interest is postponed, for want of immediate means from taxation and the Railways, in the State Treasury.

The influence of the July Dividends was partially felt in favor of the Money market to-day, but the relief from this source will become emphatic after a day or two. The price of Gold stiffened up through the forenoon, 137½@137⅝ on the July Gold Interest being paid out. This seeming contradiction to what ought to be the course of the demand and supply in the Gold Room is by no means an unusual occurrence at the great Dividend periods of the Public Funds. The price yielded later in the day to pressure for Money to carry Gold, as well as Stocks, to 137 ₱ cent.

The Treasury Office made the following purchases of U. S. 5-20s for the Sinking Fund at noon to-day. The gross amount offered was $3,580,000:

Jay Cooke & Co.	100,000	'67 c.	115.85
Jay Cooke & Co.	100,000	'67 c.	115.88
Jay Cooke & Co.	100,000	'67 c.	115.80
Jay Cooke & Co.	27,000	'67 c.	115.90
Jay Cooke & Co.	50,000	'65 r.	115.62
Fisk & Hatch	25,000	'67 r.	115.83
Fisk & Hatch	50,000	'67 c.	115.83
Fisk & Hatch	100,000	'67 c.	115.85
Fisk & Hatch	125,000	'65 r.	115.85
Fisk & Hatch	100,000	'67 c.	115.87
Fisk & Hatch	28,000	'67 c.	115.90
Baker & Kitchen	40,000	'62 r.	115.48
Baker & Kitchen	20,000	'64 r.	115.49
E. Sweet & Co.	35,000	'67 r.	115.62½
Vermilye & Co.	100,000	'65 r.	115.85
Total	$1,000,000		

The disbursements of the Treasury Office for Gold Interest to-day amount, in gross, to $4,679,343, of which $1,028,656 was paid out at the Teller's desk and $3,650,687 in the Bullion and Gold Certificates department.

Money was again dear to the Brokers, as well in the ordinary channels for borrowing as in front of the Stock Exchange, where the rates were made ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. per day for carrying over Stocks and Gold until to-morrow. The closing quotation was ⅛@3-16ths of one ₱ cent. The demand to-day from the Brokers was more general than usual, and the effect upon the Foreign Exchanges, as well as upon Gold in the Afternoon, was not less decided than on the Stock Exchange. The impression was least on the Public Funds, which sold at 115⅞@119⅝ for the 5-20s of 1865-67 ex July Interest, equal to 120@119¾ ₱ cent. with the coupon on. The other Funds sold in about the same proportion, but all were a little weaker at the close of the day, while Bills on London, if pressed for ready cash, were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. cheaper than yesterday; 60 days, 109⅜@109⅝; Short Sight, 110⅛@110⅜ ₱ cent.

In the Railway market at the Stock Exchange there was quite a general break in prices after the early Board, though not of a serious nature, considering the urgent demand for money. New-York Central sold down from 196 to 194¼ ₱ cent., recovering to 194¾@195 ₱ cent., and Lake Shore from 109⅞ to 108⅞ ₱ cent. In the other New-York and Western Stocks the fluctuations were less important, and, as an exception to the general decline, Cleveland and Pittsburg advanced to 101½@102¼ ₱ cent. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail sold up to 90 ₱ cent.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday Afternoon. The Gold quotations closed 136⅞@137; Money active to the close of Bank hours at ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. over night; Bills on London, for ready Money, 109⅜@½ ₱ cent.; the Public Funds steady; the Railways also steady in prices on a dull business:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	121¾	121½
United States 5-20s of 1867	119¾	*115½
American Gold Coin	137⅛	136⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	57½	57¾
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	58
Missouri Bonds	90¾	*87½
North Carolina Bonds, new	53⅛	52¾
Louisiana Levee 6s	67	67
New-York Central	196	194¾
Reading Railway	98⅜	98½
Chicago and Rock Island	118¼	117¾
Northwest Common	81⅞	81⅝
Northwest Preferred	96½	95½
Michigan Southern	109⅞	108⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	155½	156½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	100⅝	102
Pacific Mail Company	89½	89⅞
St. Paul Preferred	86½	86
St. Paul Common	75¼	75¼
Toledo and Wabash	72	72¼
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅜	33
Mariposa Preferred	16	16
Hudson River	165	164

* Ex Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	116¾	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	*115⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	*117	5-20 coup., 1867	*115⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	116¾	5-20 coup., 1868	*115⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	121½	10-40 reg.	107
5-20 coup., 1864	117	10-40 coup.	108
5-20 coup., 1865	118	6s Currency	105½

* Ex Dividend.

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. coup. 6s, '77	101	California 7s	128
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	101	Connecticut 6s	101
Indiana 5 ₱ c.	97½	Rhode Island 6s	99
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100	Alabama 5s	62½
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	Alabama 8s	95
Michigan 7 ₱ c. W.L.	101	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	108
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	57¾	N. Y. 7s Canal L'n, '70	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	58	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	102
Virginia 6s, new bds.	61	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	102
Georgia 7s, new bds.	96	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	102
North Carolina 6s	58½	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	53	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	102
Missouri 6s	87½	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	102
Mo., H. & St. Jo.	91	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	128	Nassau	108
Mechanics'	130x	Shoe and Leather	133
America	141	St. Nicholas	114
Tradesmen's	150	Marine	150
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Commonwealth	115
Seventh Ward	115	Imp. and Traders'	131
State of New-York	112	Central National	112
Ocean	90	Fourth National	109
American Exchange	113½	Ninth National	110½
Chatham	156	Oriental	150
Bank of the Republic	119	Gold Exchange	140
Metropolitan	137	Bank'rs' and Brokers'	109½
Market	125		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	96
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	92	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	x98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	87	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	79	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	75	N. Jersey Cent., n. b.	100
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	101	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
H. R. 7's 2d M., S. F. '85	101	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	96
Harlem 1st M.	100½	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	104
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c., 1869-'72	127	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Mich. C. n, 1st M., 8s '82	125	Ohio & Miss. Con.	85½
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	93	Dub. & Sioux C 1 M.	92
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	97¾	Peninsula R. R. bonds	90
Pac. R. 7s guar. by M.	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	104
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	92	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	91
Con. 7 ₱ cent. Con.	95	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	80
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	94	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	95½
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	76	Tol., Peoria & W., E. D.	84
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	76	Tol. Peoria & W., W. D.	84
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	79	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	92½
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101½	Lake Shore Div. bds.	90½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,242,289; total payments, $6,593,849; balance, $85,241,256. The receipts include for Customs, $273,000; for Gold Notes, $1,174,000.

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending June 30, 1869:

Deposits of gold:		
Foreign coins	$18,000 00	
Foreign bullion	14,000 00	
United States bullion	734,000 00	—$766,000 00
Deposits of silver, including purchases:		
Foreign coins	41,000 00	
Foreign bullion	16,000 00	
U. S. bullion, (contained in gold,)	9,000 00	
U. S. bullion, (Montana,)	6,000 00	
U. S. bullion, (Colorado,)	15,000 00	
U. S. bullion, (Lake Superior,)	600 00	
U. S. bullion, (Nevada,)	9,400 00	— 97,000 00
Total deposits, payable in bars		700,000 00
Total deposits, payable in coins		163,000 00
Grand total		$863,000 00
Gold bars stamped		$1,046,565 02
Silver bars stamped		87,654 42
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$408,846 31

The following is a statement of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New-York, in June:

May 31, 1869, by balance		$76,888,478 21
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$8,847,210 40	
On account of gold notes	13,593,420 00	
On account of internal revenue	4,931,250 29	
On account of 3 ₱ cent. certificates	50,000 00	
On account of Post Office Department	127,748 36	
On account of transfers	7,306,428 57	
On account of patent fees	3,993 45	
On account of miscellaneous	12,794,336 57	
On account of disbursing accounts	6,960,926 77	
On account of Assay Office	436,901 30	
On account of interest accounts		55,052,215 92
Total		$131,940,694 13
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$37,142,291 25	
Post Office drafts	205,682 72	
Disbursing accounts	6,698,905 23	
Assay Office	170,223 60	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	3,131,675 21	— 47,347,878 01
Balance		$84,592,816 12
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$74,152,824 90	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	8,069,516 24	
Balance to credit Assay Office	2,370,474 98	—$84,592,816 12
Receipts of Customs in the month of June, 1869		8,847,210 40
Receipts of Customs in the month of June, 1868		8,206,096 90
Increase, 1869		$641,113 50

The Gold Interest settled to-day in the Bullion and Gold Certificates department will not come off the general balance in the Treasury Office until to-morrow.

The National Bank of the Commonwealth has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable July 11.

The Bowery Savings Bank has declared a dividend of 6 ₱ cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000; also, 5 ₱ cent upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, payable on and after July 19.

The Star Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

The Howard Fire Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-street, have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 6 ₱ cent., payable July 7. The Jersey City Fire Insurance Company a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ₱ cent. payable on demand.

The Eleventh Ward Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable July 10.

We learn from the National Bank Examiner, Mr. CALLENDER, that he has examined thoroughly into the affairs of the Ocean National Bank since the great robbery of Sunday last, and is satisfied that the ultimate loss to the Bank, immediate and contingent, will fall within $50,000. This loss will be more than covered by the net earnings of the past six months.

The receipts of the North Missouri Road were in

June, 1869	$154,416
June, 1868	65,220
Increase	$89,196

—The difference in mileage not stated.

The opening of the Lebanon Springs link of Railway between this City and Montreal is an event of peculiar interest, as connected with our direct intercourse with Canada. The work is now continuous, and without change of equipment from city to city. The line is direct, and its completion from Chatham Four Corners to its connection with the Vermont Roads will impart greatly enhanced value to the latter, besides affording increased traffic, both freight and passenger, to the already prosperous New-York and Harlem Road. Mr. VANDERBILT, Mr. CHARLICK, Mr. DUNCAN, and others of this City, and Governor PAIGE and Ex-Governor SMITH, of Vermont, have taken an active interest in this consolidated arrangement.

Among the 1st of July changes in Stock circles, we notice that Mr. E. H. MILLER returns to active business, after several years withdrawal, in partnership with his son, under the style of E. H. MILLER & SON, No. 20 Broad-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL and other railroad corporations. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. BONDS of CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 1, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	62	Lard, pkgs.	299
Cotton, bales	2,102	Lard, kegs	150
Eggs, bbls.	1,105	Butter, pkgs.	1,789
Flour, bbls.	10,739	Cheese, pkgs.	8,407
Flour, bags	390	Tallow, pkgs.	16
Wheat, bushels	208,144	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	5,881
Corn, bushels	95,472	Whisky, bbls.	1,301
Oats, bushels	59,959	Stearine, tcs.	111
Beans, bushels	333	Copper, bbls.	59
Hops, bales	278	Wool, bales	2,542
Hides, No.	3,714	Tobacco, hhds.	2,182
Hides, bbls.	467	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	599
Leather, sides	7,383	Cotton Seed, bags	458
Spirits Turp., bbls.	9	Rice, bags & bbls.	642
Resin, bbls.	10	Starch, boxes	555
Pork, bbls.	42	Peanuts, bags	51
Cut Meats, pkgs.	219		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *Contest*, for New-Haven, Eng.—16,805 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Magic*, for Konigsberg—1,200 bbls. Petroleum, 120 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *Josie Nicholas*, for Penarth Roads—15,947 bushels Wheat, 3,000 Staves.

By the brig *Reporter*, for Gibraltar—534 hhds. Tobacco, 13,000 Staves, 96 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *Nellie*, for Trieste—3,127 bbls. Resin, 10 bbls. Turpentine, 25 bbls. Bright Varnish.

ASHES—Have been very quiet to-day. Pots have been quoted at $7 37½@$7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.; Pearls nominal.

COFFEE—The market has been quiet to-day for all kinds, but prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb. The week's business, in other than Rio, Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: 170 bags Java, 482 bags Maracaibo, and 335 bags Costa Rica sold for consumption, within our range; 2,056 bags Laguayra sold for consumption at 16½c.@17½c.; 62 bags St. Domingo, sold for export to Europe on private terms. Stock of Rio in first hands to-day, 148,335 bags; of other kinds, 35,103 bags, and 66,691 mats, the latter including of Java, (Government,) 1,995 bags, 66,691 mats; Ceylon, 1,884 bags; Maracaibo, 10,040 bags; Laguayra, 7,363 bags; St. Domingo, (10½c. gold, in bond,) 1,229 bags; Curacoa, 77 bags; Costa Rica, 2,814 bags; Manila, 6,769 bags; Mexican, 455 bags; African, 100 bags; Angostura, 84 bags; Savanilla, 696 bags, and of Bombay, 1,297 bags.

COCOA—Sales, 250 bags Guayaquil, for home use, on private terms.

COTTON—There has been less activity in the market to-day, but prices have been well supported. Sales have been made since our last of 2,384 bales, (of which 1,030 bales were placed last evening,) including 1,485 bales to spinners, 564 bales to speculators, and 335 bales to shippers. Also, 250 bales Low Middlings, for December delivery, on private terms. The receipts have been 2,102 bales; no export clearances.

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	28	28¼	28½	28¾
Good Ordinary	30½	30¾	31	31¼
Low Middlings	33½	33¾	34	34¼
Middlings	34½	34¾	35	35¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,636
Receipts last week	13,403
Receipts preceding week	7,019
Receipts since Jan. 1	326,395
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	651,511
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	
Exports since Jan. 1	169,133
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	352,887
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	23,500

EGGS—There has been a moderate inquiry for Eggs, but with an increased supply, prices are a shade easier. We quote: Jersey, Extra brands, 23c.@24c.; State and Pennsylvania, 22c.; Ordinary Western, 19c.@20c.; Western, by Express, 20c.@21c.; Canada, 20c.@21c. ₱ dozen.

FRUIT—Strawberries are running out, but their place is being well supplied with Raspberries and Blackberries, of which there appear to be a large crop. Peaches have made their appearance, and sell according to quality—say $5@$10 ₱ crate. Apples are more plenty and in improved quality, but sell slowly. Berries, unless in good order and condition, will not bring the quotations given. We quote: Peaches, ₱ crate, $5@$10; Apples, ₱ bbl., $2 50@$3; Cherries, White, ₱ lb., 9c.@12c.; Cherries, Red, ₱ lb., 10c.@12c.; Cherries, Common, ₱ lb., 5c.@8c.; Strawberries, Wilson, ₱ quart, 12c.@18c.; Strawberries, common, ₱ quart, 8c.@10c.; Strawberries, small, ₱ basket, 3c.@5c.; Gooseberries, ₱ bushel, $3@$3 25; Currants, ₱ lb., 7c.@8c.; Raspberries, ₱ pint, 6c.@8c.; Blackberries, ₱ quart, 20c.@25c.; Whortleberries, ₱ bushel, $7 50@$8. Dried Apples are dull, with a weak market. Peaches are without inquiry. Berries are without demand. Apples, State, fine, 14½c.@15c.; Apples, State, good, 13c.@14c.; Apples, Western, 14c.@14½c.; Apples, Southern, fine, 12½c.@13½c.; Apples, Southern, good, 11½c.@12½c.; new Peaches, prime, 22c.@24c.; Peaches, good, 12c.@18c.; Peaches, common, 8c.@10c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 11c.@12c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 7c.@8c.; Blackberries, 19c.@20c.; Raspberries, 40c.@42c.; Cherries, pitted, 40c.@42c.; Plums, 19c.@20c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more sought after, partly by export buyers, and has been quoted a shade higher, closing buoyantly for shipping brands, the offerings of which have been on a reduced scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 40, very inferior to good Extra State at $6 05@$6 35 good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 35@$6 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 10@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Of the sales 3,750 bbls. were Low Extras for shipment at $5 85@$6 05 for Western, and $6 10@$6 20 for State, ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 00@$5 40
Extra State	6 05@ 6 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 85@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 75@12 00

Southern Flour is in demand at steady prices; sales have been reported since our last of 670 bbls. at $6 30@$6 80 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 80@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in limited request at $6 25@$9 for extras; Oregon at $8 25@$9 75 ₱ 196 lbs.; sales 425 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy at $4 50@$6 30 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Cornmeal is inactive at $3 80@$4 15 for Western, $4 10@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more eagerly sought after, chiefly by export buyers, but partly on speculative account, and prices have advanced 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, closing buoyantly. Winter has been lightly dealt in at irregular figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 178,000 bushels, including White Western, part at $1 70@$1 77½; Red and Amber do. at $1 43@$1 60; No. 1 Spring at $1 49@$1 51, chiefly at $1 50; No. 2 Spring at $1 42@$1 45; No. 3 Spring at $1 37@$1 38; Amber State at $1 56@$1 57; and White California at $1 72@$1 73½ ₱ bushel. Corn has been less freely offered and has been in fair demand at improved prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 60c.@80c. for damaged New Mixed Western, received by canal; 80c.@87c. for heated to very choice New Mixed Western, by canal; 83c.@88c. for New Mixed Western, received by rail; 89c.@92c. for White; 89c.@91c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quoted at from $1 25@$1 30 for Western, and $1 30@$1 35 for State, ₱ bushel, on a very light offering; but no business has been transacted. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in better request, partly on speculative account, and have advanced. Sales have been reported since our last of 93,500 bushels Western at 76c.@77½c., closing at 77c.@77½c. afloat, and 74½c.@75c., in store, ₱ bushel. The Bean market is quiet, with prices in buyers' favor, the stock on hand is not large, nor are the receipts, but the demand is quite limited at present. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, $2 70@$2 80; Beans, Marrows, prime, $2 40@$2 45; Beans, Mediums, prime, $2@$2 20; Peas, Canada, free, $1 45@$1 55, ₱ bushel. Peas, Southern Black Eye, ₱ bag, $3 20@$3 30. The export clearances have been 16,805 bushels Wheat by the brig *Contest* for New-Haven, England; and 15,947 bushels do. by the brig *Josie* for Penarth Roads, and orders. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Tuesday and noon on Wednesday, covered 29 cargoes of Lumber, 18 of Wheat, 14 of Corn, 6 of Coal, 2 each of Staves and Feed, and 1 each of Flour, Plaster, Oats and Salt.

The following is the list of boats which passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:30 P. M., June 29, 1869:

Lumber—Nellie, Oswego; W. B. Scholby, Oswego; J. H. Gould, Olean; Henry C. Abbie, Oswego; R. Wood, Boonville; Charles Edger, Lyon's Falls; Emma, Lyon's Falls; General Pope, Lyon's Falls; Jno. C. Black, Lyon's Falls; Highlander, Boonville; Melvina, Rome; Peter C. Doyle, Buffalo; W. B. McCrea, Olean; G. W. Mathews, Lyon's Falls; Colonel B. P. Bailey, Lyon's Falls; A. S. Storrs, Lockport; David Whitehead, Oswego; Soldier Boy, Oswego; E. S. Brooks, Oswego; Kitty Yeomans, Oswego; Milo, Oswego; M. A. Eno, Oswego; B. C. Faunce, Olean; T. W. Green, Buffalo; E. Bundy, Oswego; John H. Drake, Oswego.

Wheat—Jupiter, Buffalo; Restless, Buffalo; Everette, Buffalo; G. W. Hall, Geneva; Irving Merry, Oswego; A. Crain, Buffalo; L. A. Daniels, Buffalo; Katie, Buffalo; Carrie R. Vaughn, Buffalo; Montezuma, Buffalo; E. T. Brown, Montezuma; Elliviola, Buffalo; E. P. Penfield, Oswego; General Doubleday, Buffalo; Mary M. Agman, Buffalo; A. D. Murray, Oswego; E. Mead, Oswego; A. E. Hord, Buffalo.

Staves—Dr. J. F. Huntley, Buffalo; D. J. Wheelock, Buffalo; City, Buffalo.

Corn—J. T. Roe, Buffalo; Cognette, Oswego; Hiram Finch, Buffalo; R. G. Briggs, Phœnix; J. W. Winchell, Buffalo; Midland, Oswego; A. L. Griffin, Buffalo; Charles Smith, Buffalo; P. J. Thomas, Buffalo; Dick Quigg, Buffalo; H. J. Youman, Buffalo; W. Stimson, Oswego; M. Murray, Buffalo; Geo. A. Feeter, Buffalo; S. N. Derrick, Buffalo.

Coal—F. B. No. 6, Watkins; John Teft, Watkins; F. B. No. 16, Watkins; Anson Pratt, Geneva; Levi Oak, Geneva.

Plaster—Thos. Cornell, Rome.

Flour—Augustus Milliman, Phœnix.

Oats—Jno. McCann, Buffalo.

Shipstuffs—H. B. Wilcox, Oswego; Jacob Amos, Oswego.

Salt—Frank Alvord, Syracuse.

Mixed—Mary A. Cady, Buffalo.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags close dull, without any change in price, at 16¾c.@17½c. each. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands here, according to Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co., 10,100 bales, and at Boston, 7,000 bales; same time last year, here, 13,900 bales, and at Boston, 13,000 bales. Imports into the United States since Jan. 1, 750 bales; same time in 1868, 6,222 bales, and in 1867, 25,861 bales. Gunny Cloths were quite active in June, sales having been made of 6,500 bales here, in Boston and to arrive, at 9¾c.@10⅛c., gold, in bond, and 22½c.@23½c. currency; d. p. and Borneo, 11c.@11½c., time gold, in bond. The market closes firmly, on the basis of 23½c., currency, ₱ yard. Imports, since Jan. 1, into the United States, 5,514 bales; same time last year, 9,409 bales. Stock here, 10,100 bales, and at Boston 13,000 bales; same time last year, here, 19,100 bales, and at Boston 18,500 bales.

HAY—North River Bale Hay continues salable and firm at from 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 65c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand and firm, including American at 6c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@10c.; Michigan, 6c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 278 bales; export clearances, none.

HEMP—Has been dull since our last, but quoted steady Manilla, 12¾c., gold, ₱ lb. Stock of Manilla, here in importers' and speculators' hands, 4,818 bales; at Boston, 225 bales. Imports of Manilla into the United States since Jan. 1, 61,235 bales. Jute, 3¾c.@4¼c., gold, ₱ lb. Stock here, 10,500 bales; at Boston, 9,000 bales. Imports into the United States since Jan. 1, as made up by Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co., 35,161 bales.

HONEY has been in moderate demand and quoted at 66c.@68c., gold, in bond, for Cuba ₱ gallon. Sales 132 tierces Cuba, for consumption, on private terms. Stock 79 tierces and 59 bbls.

MOLASSES—Has been neglected and somewhat irregular and nominal in price to-day. Stock 9,630 hhds. Cuba, 4,518 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,523 hhds. English Islands, and 300 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c. Cuba at 35c.@75c., New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate call has been noted for Spirits Turpentine, which has been quoted rather firmer on the basis of 42c. for merchantable, and 42½c.@43c. for shipping, ₱ gallon; sales, 207 bbls., all told; receipts, only 9 bbls.; exports, 10 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine unchanged. Resin has been moderately inquired for at about steady rates, sales having been reported of 975 bbls. strained and good strained at from $2 25@$2 35; 150 bbls. strained and good strained, at $2@$2 50@$2 60; 128 bbls. No. 1 at $2@$3 50; and 60 bbls. Extra Pale at $6 ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, only 10 bbls.; exports, 3,353 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43c., chiefly at 42c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 70; Resin at $2 25@$10 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 15; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—There has been rather more inquiry for Crude Whale, partly on speculative account, and 2,000 bbls. Northern have been sold at New-Bedford at $1 05 ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been comparatively quiet. We quote Crude Whale at $1 03@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $1 12½@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm at $1 97½@$2; Bleached Sperm, $2 03@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 01, chiefly at $1 01@$1 03, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 75c.@78c.; Olive at $1 40@$1 45; Spermaceti, 46c. ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The supply of Southern vegetables continues large; in fact, the market is glutted with some varieties. Squashes and Cucumbers sell less than cost of transportation. New Potatoes are arriving freely and sell well. Old Potatoes are in small compass, and choice are firmer, although the sale is quite limited. We quote: Potatoes, Peach Blows, $2@$2 25; Bermudas, New, $7@$8; Charleston, New, $4@$4 50; Norfolk, New, ₱ bbl., $3@$4; Onions, Bermuda, ₱ bbl., $4@$5; Turnips, New White, ₱ 100 bunches, $4@$5 50; Charleston Tomatoes, ₱ crate, $2 50@$3; Tomatoes, Bermuda, ₱ crate, 75c.@$1; Rhubarb, ₱ 100 bunches, $1 50@$2; Cucumbers, ₱ 100, 50c.@$1; Long Island Green Peas, ₱ bag, $1 50@$2; String Beans, ₱ bbl., 50c.@$1; Cabbages, ₱ 100, $3@$5.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is more plenty and prices are easier. No Game in market. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Fowls, ₱ lb., 21c.@23c.; Turkeys, ₱ lb., 20c.@22c.; Ducks, ₱ pair, $1@$1 25; Geese, ₱ pair, $1 75@$2; Spring Chickens, ₱ pair, 75c.@$1 12.

PETROLEUM—There has been a very limited demand reported in all kinds, the firmness of holders preventing active movements, particularly in the shipping line. There has been some inquiry for Crude in bulk on the basis of 16¼c.@16½c. ₱ gallon, at which sales were reported of about 1,150 bbls., all told; but many holders were unwilling to accept less than 17c. ₱ gallon. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; 715 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. Nothing new in barreled Crude, which was quoted nominally at 22c.@22½c. ₱ gallon. No change in barrels. No export clearances reported. Refined was inactive at about 31½c.@32c. for Standard White here, and 31¼c.@31½c. for do. at Philadelphia, for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon. Sales were reported here of 1,000 bbls. Standard White, deliverable the last half of July, at 32¼c.; and 500 bbls. do., last half of August, at 33c. ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White, August to October delivery, (500 bbls. each month,) at 33c.; and (rumored) 2,500 bbls. do., August to December delivery, (500 bbls. each month,) at 33¼c. ₱ gallon. Standard White in cans has been quoted at 39c. and Prime White at 39½c. ₱ gallon, but without activity in either. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 5,881 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,720 bbls. The export clearances were 1,200 bbls., by the brig *Magic*, for Konigsberg. Nothing new in Empty Barrels. Of Naphtha 300 bbls. were sold at 10½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet and heavy to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $32@$32 25, closing at about $32 cash for New Mess; $31 75 for Old Mess; $28 37@$29, chiefly at $28 50, for Prime Mess, and $26@$27 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Stock of Pork, 44,431 bbls. Cutmeats are more active and firm. Sales have been reported of 370 packages at 13½c.@14½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 17c.@18½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c.@20½c. for Smoked Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in fair demand at previous rates. Sales 450 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16¾c.@17c. ₱ lb. Lard is dull and rather lower; sales have been reported since our last of 510 tierces and barrels at 16½c.@20c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17c.@17½c. for City, and 19½c.@19¾c. for Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 300 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess, at $26@$32 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams rule very quiet at $20@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. in lots. Stock of Beef, 28,839 tcs. and bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 14,898 packages. We have no change to note in the market, except a gradual falling off in the demand for California, and which now bids fair to be soon closed until supplies are again actually required. This will leave our market without any demand, except the limited wants for local and coastwise trade, and as dairymen in this State and in the West are daily aggregating an enormous stock of this class of property, in the full confidence of a range of prices assimilating to that of the few past seasons, it might not be amiss for them and the trade to look at the position and prospects with care, and not be led into holding stock back from any fair market demand that may offer while the fact of withholding may prove of serious detriment and loss. At the opening of the present crop we advised our country friends, through this medium, that owing to a combination of causes the present crop of dairy products, all over the world, bid fair, with a favorable season, to be the largest ever yet produced, and that prices must rule in accord, with free sales and full consumption as the only means of preventing an eventual overwhelming of the various markets with a consequent wreck of interests and of capital. Our computation and predictions as to the amount of stock have so far been verified, and we now note the fact that in the United States, in Canada and the dairy districts in Europe, the largest make of dairy products is now in progress that has yet been produced, and the yield of grasses, and general circumstances, all favor a continuation of the same until the manufacturing season is closed. With these facts before them, we suggest to the dairy interest of this country that it is not good policy to speculate on the future by withholding stock from market, and that their true and vital interests this season lies in prompt sales, and the fullest and freest consumption of stock, with prices to maintain a continued absorption. The market closes dull and heavy, with light demand at our quotations.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb.	35c.@37c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	32c.@34c.
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb.	31c.@33c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ lb.	35c.@37c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	32c.@36c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₱ lb.	33c.@40c.
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	25c.@29c.
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb.	18c.@20c.

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 42,830 boxes, which, taken in connection with the previous large weekly receipts, since the opening of the season, demonstrates conclusively an enormous increase in the product. The season also is propitious, as throughout the entire dairy districts of this State and the West, the pasturage is uncommonly fine, and without some severe drought or other unlooked-for event, the increased proportions of the crop will be continued throughout the entire season. Owing to the extravagant prices obtained, there has been freer sales at the factories, and at the present writing there is probably a less amount of stock held by the factories than ever before at this period of the season, although from the large make a sufficient amount of stock will be continually pressed forward sufficient for all the ordinary wants of the local and export trade, and the weight of the crop will continue to be sufficient this season to entirely ignore or thrust aside all attempts of operators or cliques to control the trade and market prices. The extreme prices for stock, and the peculiar market that has prevailed, so far this season, is due to the fact that a large number of the leading exporters have transferred their purchases from this market to Little Falls and other prominent country marts, causing by competition for fine marks or for other reasons, prices to rule an average of one cent ₱ lb. higher in the country than in this great centre, resulting in a continued series of losses to the trade of this City, who are obliged to furnish supplies for the heavy local and coastwise trade of this market, and also demonstrating an equal loss to the exporters, who cannot sustain for any lengthened period prices above the status of New-York rates. The trade of this City are not disposed to abandon their business, but the present position is unnatural, and the results to all except the dairymen are unremunerative and unsatisfactory. Since our last report the English markets have daily declined, to which this market has been forced to promptly respond, and we note an average decline of two cents per pound on all grades.

At the close of the week's trade the market exhibits some show of firmness at our quotations, with a few transactions in extra fancy stock at 17¼c.@17½c., which are, however, exceptional. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₱ lb.	16½c.@17c.
Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	15c.@16c.
Factories, common, ₱ lb.	9c.@14c.
Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	8c.@12c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb.	15½c.@16c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	14c.@15c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted dull on the basis of 10¼c. ₱ lb. Stock here, 3,000 bags; at Boston, 10,179 bags. Imports into the United States since Jan. 1, 23,814 bags.

SEEDS—Have been generally inactive at about previous figures. Calcutta Linseed, $2 10, gold, ₱ bushel. Stock here, 26,026 bags; at Boston, 30,275 bags. Imports into the United States since Jan. 1, 406,322 bags.

SUGARS—Have been quiet and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 487 hhds. Cuba, &c., part at 11⅛@12¼c.; also, by auction, 202 hhds. Cuba, damaged, at 10¼c.@10 11-16c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted heavy at 11¼c.@11⅝c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅝c.@12⅜c.; very good to prime do. at 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅜c.@12⅝c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13½c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 to 20, at 15c.@15½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14½c.@15½c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in limited demand, at from 13¼c.@15½c. ₱ lb. as extremes.

The movements in raw Sugars in this market during the past month, Messrs. AMANN & CO. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, June 1, 1869	96,645	135,590	102,392	952
Receipts, since 1st inst.	49,322	22,600	34,894	531
Total	145,967	158,190	137,286	1,483
Sales, since 1st inst.	22,751	13,280	16,608	500

Stock of Sugars in New-York July 1.

	1868.	1869.
Cuba, hhds.	66,786	104,785
Porto Rico, hhds.	12,665	16,617
English Islands, hhds.	590	2,189
Martinique, hhds.		3,977
St. Croix, hhds.	1,044	384
Grand total hhds.	81,082	127,952
Grand total bags	20,338	113,673
Grand total boxes	48,390	143,447

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 185,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11½c., chiefly at 11½c.; also 42,500 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@14c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet at 98c.@99c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate movement reported at irregular rates. For Liverpool the engagements, since our last, have been 1,050 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. by sail, and 2s. 6d. by steamer, ₱ bbl.; 60,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. by steamer, and 7d.@7½d. by sail, ₱ bushel, and 300 tierces Lard, by steamer, at 35s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders a North German bark, with 2,600 quarters Wheat, at 6s. 3d.; and another with 3,700 quarters at the same rate, or at 6s. ₱ quarter if direct. For London, 280 bales Hops on private terms. For Rotterdam, 50 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. From Sicily to New-York, a Russian brig, of 1,000 tons' capacity, at $5,800, gold.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of 68th-st., from the 8th-av. to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on 68th-st., in the City of New-York, between the 4th-av. and the Harlem River, and extending on either side of said 68th-st., half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, JR.,
T. COMAN,
G. W. DITCHETT,
} Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL Revenue for the 4th District of the State of New-York, comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards of the City of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 51 Chambers-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 19th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the SPECIAL TAXES on BUSINESSES, TRADES and PROFESSIONS, and the taxes on CARRIAGES, BILLIARD-TABLES, GOLD WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

ALFRED PLEASONTON, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOSEPH EHRLICH, plaintiff, against THOMAS WHITE, impleaded, &c., defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Thomas White: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of June, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1869.

A. ASCHER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy2-law6wF*

MILLINERY.

JULY BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS $5, worth $10. Excursion Hats, $1. Children's Hats and elegant Bonnets. L. BINNS' Millinery, cheapest in the world, No. 577 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; is willing to go out by the day, week or month. Call for two days at No. 613 3d-av., (new No.,) near 40th-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF SEAMSTRESSES, nurses, ladies' maids, experienced waitresses, chambermaids, cooks of all kinds, houseworkers, tidy young girls as nurses, waitresses; excellent situations ready, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.; new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, highly recommended, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; she is fully competent for both country or City. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has long reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, a situation as plain sewer and to take care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 465 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, to go out to day's work, or would take washing home to her own house. No. 512 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English Protestant woman as first-class cook, excellent baker; best reference. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and help with washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 201 Varick-st., corner of Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; good reference. Can be seen at No. 299 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 28 East 23d-st.

A THOROUGH DRESSMAKER, WITH first-class City references, wishes engagements by the day, week or month; no objection to the country; is a good fitter. Address DRESSMAKER, Union-square Post Office.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man, on a gentleman's place, by a very experienced and trustworthy Englishman of Protestant principles; is a practical and valuable man; a good gardener; understands shrubberies, fruit trees, flowers and vegetables, and is a good groom and driver; wants a place with a cottage for his wife, (no children;) is capable of keeping a gentleman's place in splendid order; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman; one who thoroughly understands his business; is a good four-in-hand coachman; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the harness maker's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; can furnish unexceptionable City reference, from his last employer; is honest, sober, active, obliging and thoroughly competent. Address W. M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; is a first-class fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, or otherwise, by a young man with good City references. Address WAITER, No. 127 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; is a competent man, and can be well recommended. Call or address for two days, H. B., private stable, No. 30 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a situation; has been five years in his last place; the best of City reference given. Address T. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN MAN, a situation as coachman in the country; understands his business; good recommendation. Address C. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, a situation; has best City references. Call or address R. P. C., harness store, No. 50 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN WOULD like to obtain a situation to take care of a few offices and make himself useful. Address R. A. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUation as porter in a store; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 56 Varick-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN of business experience who speaks the English, German and Spanish languages, and is a good accountant, is desirous of obtaining a situation where he can make himself useful; good references. Address F. A. L., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS SECRETARY, cashier, or book-keeper by an energetic man; best testimonials for ability and character. Address C., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LAWYER OF 25, WITH two years of practice, would like to procure a position as clerk in some law office; expectations moderate. Address G. H. W., Box 374, Newburg, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4th-av. and 25th-st., excellent situations open for ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, girls for general housework and for City and country.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
DORA. Principal characters by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Vandenhoff, Miss Price and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CORALLINE. Leading characters by Miss Effie Germon, Mr. G. Becket and the Lauri troupe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE WANDERING JEW. Leading character by Mr. E. Eddy. Large collection of Curiosities.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LIFE IN THE STREETS and LA TOUR DE NESLE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &C. Burlesque—THE PEACE JUBILEE.

CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.
Astor-place, corner 8th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES FROM ALASKA.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

At a banquet in London on Wednesday night, given by the Lord Mayor to the Ministers, Mr. GLADSTONE made a speech in which he alluded to the Irish Church bill and the course pursued by himself and his colleagues.

Another terrible disaster has occurred in Wales. Yesterday a cartload of nitro-glycerine packages exploded in Caernarvon while on the way from the harbor to the quarries, and blew the wagon, horses and men attending them to atoms, tore a railway station nearly to pieces, and did other damage to buildings.

A cable between Peterhead, Scotland, and the coast of Norway, has been successfully laid.

General PRIM declared in the Spanish Cortes on Wednesday that the Government would never attempt the *coup d'état*, but would continually aim toward the consolidation of liberty.

The Confederate bondholders held another meeting in London last night. They regard their prospects brighter than ever before since the close of the war. They propose petitioning parliament for help.

CUBA.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Bienville*, mail advices to June 26 are at hand. Our correspondent's letter, printed elsewhere, gives a detailed account of the situation, which was well nigh unchanged, General CABALLERO DE RODAS not having yet reached the island. By telegraph we learn of the arrival of the Spanish steamer *Borja* at Fernando Po, with the 250 prisoners from Havana. The prisoners complain of ill treatment. The last of the Cuban expeditionary forces hereabout were captured on Long Island Sound by a revenue cutter yesterday. About 200 men were on board, who formed a portion of Colonel RYAN'S command. The latter officer was not among the number. Two sloops were also taken, each of which contained extensive and valuable cargoes of cannon, rifles, cartridges, cavalry and infantry equipments, &c.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Alaska* we are in receipt of late news from Central and South America. In the United States of Colombia, the coming elections were occupying public attention. The chances of General MOSQUERA were regarded as favorable to that candidate's election. The political prospects of Costa Rica were gloomy, and fears of disturbances were entertained. President CERNA had been installed President of the Republic of Guatemala. A great fire had occurred in Santiago de Chili, and has destroyed property to the amount of $400,000. A meeting to express popular sympathy with Cuba had been held in Lima, Peru. A benefit performance had also been given with profit to the insurgents, for whom the receipts of the affair were intended. The intelligence from Paraguay was of no especial moment.

GENERAL.

Late intelligence is received from St. Domingo by the arrival of the steamer *S. S. Tybee*, of the new line between the island and this City. Purser M. H. VENNARD has our thanks for favors.

The Soldiers' Monument in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg was dedicated yesterday, according to the previously arranged programmme. A great number of people from the places round about were present, and many distinguished officers and civilians. The features of the exercises of the day were the prayer by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, address of General MEADE, oration of Senator MORTON, of Indiana, and the poem by BAYARD TAYLOR.

Proposals for the sale of not exceeding three millions of United States bonds to the Government, are to be received by the Assistant Treasurer of this City, up to noon to-morrow, by order of Secretary BOUTWELL.

The extent of the floods in Kansas is greater than at first reported. Many bridges and houses have been washed away, and many lives lost. At Chapman's Creek, thirteen miles west of Junction City, the greatest damage was done. A number of houses were entirely destroyed, and their occupants placed in extreme peril. Thirteen persons are known to be drowned, and it is believed that many more have perished.

Two young Baltimoreans, Ex-Confederate officers, got into a dispute recently about the behavior of certain Confederate troops during the war, and being unable to agree, determined to fight each other. The duel they decided upon took place yesterday at Cold Springs, on the York road. Two shots were exchanged, but neither was hurt. So ended the affair.

Ex-Secretary SEWARD and party reached Sacramento on Wednesday, and were welcomed by a salute of fifty guns and the attentions of a crowd of citizens of all parties. During the day many prominent Democrats called upon him. A complimentary dinner was given to the Ex-Secretary and his traveling companions in the evening at the Orleans Hotel.

The political canvass in Tennessee is growing more and more exciting daily. On Wednesday, at a disc[illegible] at Clinton. STOKES challenged SENTER to fight on the spot; SENTER declined, but said he would hold him responsible for the challenge after the election. In the crowd of listeners to the discussion there was a fight, but how serious is not reported.

Information has been received at Washington, from the United States Consul at Laguayra, that the President of Venezuela had issued a decree on the 8th of June, 1869, closing the port of Maracaibo to foreign commerce until further notice.

THOMAS HOFFMAN, indicted for the robbery of the Harnden Express messenger, in Baltimore, in May last, was recently arrested at Lafayette, Ind. He arrived in Baltimore yesterday morning. All the parties engaged in this robbery are now in jail awaiting trial.

The jury of inquest in the case of GEORGE COOK, of Providence, R. I., who was killed by being run down by the steamer *What Cheer*, in the Narragansett Bay, have rendered a verdict against the officers of the steamer.

Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN, of this State, has just given an opinion that if a minister or priest claiming exemption has wholly left the duties of his calling and engaged in secular pursuits, he is liable to taxation as other citizens, although he holds a license to preach. The Assessors are the judges as to the right of exemption.

Two thousand head of Texas cattle reached Ellsworth, Kansas, yesterday, and 50,000 head are on the way and are now north of the Arkansas River. It is expected that full 70,000 will reach this point before the season is over. They are to be sold and shipped therefrom East.

An Ellsworth, Kansas, dispatch says that the Indians are going to their reservations and submitting to the new policy of the Government.

Messrs. E. REMINGTON & SONS have just made a contract with the Viceroy of Egypt, at present in London, for the supply of 60,000 Remington rifles. The same house yesterday shipped 1,680 rifles and about 160,000 cartridges for the Spanish Government in Cuba.

A man answering the description of JOHN HASTINGS, the murderer of FRANK BUNKER, the Houston-street saloon proprietor, has been arrested in Boston.

General SICKLES took his departure for Spain yesterday. A party of gentlemen accompanied him down the Bay in the revenue tug *Jessamine*.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have notified the Board of Excise that hereafter all excise license fees must be paid over to the City Chamberlain and applied to the extinguishment of the City and County debt.

The Workingwomen's Association met last evening in Plimpton Building. A report was presented of work furnished from the Woman's Bureau, No. 49 East Twenty-third-street, and of other business matters.

The arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, to be made this year on the 5th of July, have been completed by the Common Council. There will be a parade of the First Division N. G. S. N. Y., and music and fireworks in the evening.

The receipts of Live Stock at all the yards, for the past week, consisted of 5,551 Beef Cattle, 83 Milch Cows, 3,484 Calves, 29,625 Sheep and Lambs and 30,524 Swine. Prices for Beef Cattle are well maintained at 14c.@15c. ₱ ℔., net weight, for good Steers. A small number of selected Bullocks were reported as sold for 16c.@16½c. ₱ ℔. But only a limited proportion of the Stock brought over 15c. Hundreds of thin and inferior Steers were sold at 12c.@13c. ₱ ℔. Sheep sell exceedingly slow and at low figures. The yards are abundantly supplied with common Stock; but buyers seem to be few. Prices range from 3c.@6½c. ₱ ℔., live weight. Only selected lots will sell for over 5½c.@6c. ₱ ℔., gross weight. Large numbers are worked off at $2@$3 50 ₱ head. Lambs are worth 8c.@10c. ₱ ℔., with occasional lots at 10½c.@11c. ₱. ℔. The Swine market is comparatively steady at 11½c. ₱ ℔., with choice lots at 11⅝c.@11¾c. for dressed. Live are nominal at 9¼c.@9½c., with the best at 9⅝c. ₱ ℔.

The Tune Changed.

Since the last capture of Cuban fillibusters, the *World* "sings small." Three days ago it demanded of the TIMES to "inform us of a single enterprise or expedition in favor of CESPEDES and against Spain which the Administration has effectually prevented." That demand now appears to have been satisfied, in view not only of the general "raids" of the Government officers, in the way of "arrests," upon the operations of the various Cuban rendezvous, in Houston-street, and Mott-street, and upper and lower Broadway, but in its specific "prevention" of the "enterprise or expedition" of BYRON, the operations against the *Catharine Whiting*, and those against the various tugboats pursued and captured in Long Island Sound.

Cowered somewhat by these developments, the *World* changes its tune. Its previous article was headed "GRANT'S Neutrality *Humbug*;" the "humbug" seems to have evaporated, and now we are treated to an article on "Marshal BARLOW and the Fillibusters," with "especial recognition for Marshal BARLOW." Never at a loss for a device to appease its readers, the *World* represents that Marshal BARLOW'S acts (which can no longer be ignored, now that they are town-talk,) were in opposition to the spirit of the Administration at Washington, and that as General GRANT did not *in person* capture the tugboats, none of the praise is due to the Administration! What a high idea of the intelligence of its readers the *World* must have, in employing this logic. The Government only acted through its authorized agents—*ergo*, the Government did not act at all. What candor!

The *World*, by way of squaring facts with its theory, adds:

> "It is not believed that he or District-Attorney PIERREPONT have had a word of instructive encouragement from President GRANT, 'though often requested,' in respect to preventing the departure of this formidable expedition, so notorious for weeks. The responsible authorities at Washington cannot plead ignorance."

Unfortunately, what the *World* declares to be "not believed," *is* believed, and is true. On the morning when the *World* made this announcement, the TIMES, under the head of "Instructions of the Government to Attorney-General PIERREPONT," contained an account of the manner in which Mr. PIERREPONT was informed of the expedition lying in the Sound. "He telegraphed to the Secretary of State for directions, and *received orders to cause the arrest* of the whole expedition." Upon the whole, we think the *World* would do well to abandon this brilliant line of argument regarding the Government's "failure to capture any fillibusters."

The Public Debt—June 30.

The Schedule of the Public Debt, issued from the Treasury Department yesterday, presents the gratifying reduction of $16,410,232 since the 1st of June, after allowing for the difference in the accrued Interest to the close of the month. The comparative analysis of the Debt as it now stands, with the Schedule of June 30, 1868, both embracing the accrued Interest, as presented in our Money column, shows a reduction of $42,452,524 for the Fiscal Year just closed. The whole reduction of the direct Public Debt of the United States for the four years since the War, or since the 31st August, 1865, when the Debt attained its maximum, is shown to be $314,854,401. And even if the Bonds bearing Currency Interest, since loaned to the Pacific Roads be taken into the account, the net reduction of all Debt, direct and contingent upon the solvency of the Pacific Roads, is $257,474,081.

Thus much for the progress of liquidation since the close of the War. If we turn to the administration of the Treasury since the 4th of March last, we find, without reference to the accrued Interest to the 28th February or 30th June, that the Public Debt has been reduced as follows:

	Feb. 28, 1869.	June 30, 1869.
Outstanding debt	$2,606,994,694	$2,597,722,983
Cash in Treasury	115,594,790	147,300,531
Total	$2,491,399,904	$2,450,422,452
Bonds in Sinking Fund	....	8,867,282
Present debt		$2,441,555,170

The Gettysburg Oration.

The oration of Senator MORTON, at the Gettysburg celebration, yesterday, is far from coming up to our expectations. The orator has a high reputation for eloquence and intellectual grasp. Some of the speeches he delivered during the rebellion, and some he has delivered since its close, are worthy to take their place alongside the utterances of our great American orators. He has pronounced passages whose splendid roll and majestic sweep give indication of oratorical powers beyond those possessed by any public man in this country at the present day, and he has argumentative passages whose compactness and vigor could hardly be surpassed. Beside the average member of Congress and the average American politician, he has appeared a moral giant; and during his short term of service in the Senate, he has justified the judgment of those who predicted for him a commanding position through the display of superior powers. It is in this view that we pronounce his speech of yesterday a great disappointment—a disappointment greater even than we experienced in listening to the speech of EDWARD EVERETT at the same place five years ago.

When it was announced some time since that the theme of the oration would be the "progress of liberty throughout the world during the last ten years," we recognized its grandeur as well as its appropriateness. It gave opportunity for the widest knowledge, the profoundest reflection, the loftiest flights of thought, and the most magnificent periods of rhetoric. With a field which covered the world and all its peoples—with a time richer in illustrations of the progress of freedom than any other decade of the world's history—the capable orator needed but the inspiration of his dominant idea to enable him to produce a discourse of the very highest order. Marshaling the nations around him,—passing the events in review before him, from the time that GARIBALDI entered Naples to the time that ISABELLA fled from Madrid,—from the day of Gettysburg to the day of Sadowa,—from the Celestial mission of Prince KUNG to the passage of the English Reform bill,—from Canada to Mexico,—from the opening of a Parliament in Egypt to the opening of a Parliament in Japan,—he had but to fulfill his task by following the circuit of the sun and the chronicle of the times, in order to produce an oration worthily reflecting the stately and beneficent advance of freedom during these marvelous ten years. It was this, in noble expression, that we expected from Senator MORTON. But, instead of this, we have got something that we can only accept under the belief that the hard work and heavy responsibilities pressing upon him, have left him without time or opportunity to apply his powers or his knowledge to his theme.

We can praise hardly any portion of the oration, and hardly in any view can we praise it. We have no doubt that the opening, which, when read, seems so meretricious and viciously florid, was delivered in such a way as to appear quite impressive, and even, after a fashion, eloquent; for Senator MORTON'S rotund delivery, earnest manner and massive figure, are of signal value in popular oratory. We have no doubt that his description of the battle of Gettysburg itself sounded better on the field than it reads in print. It must be said, however, that it has a notable resemblance to that lurid and awful style with which the name of JOHN S. C. ABBOTT has heretofore been associated, and which we have never been able to admire,—even when it displayed the highest advantages of ABBOTT'S enormous brush and ghastly colors. We can only account for its employment by Senator MORTON on the supposition that being in great haste and imperfect health he "fired up" for the occasion by the perusal of some of ABBOTT'S Napoleonic battle-pieces. From this battle-field the orator passes to a quick and partial glance round the world, dismissing the greatest nations in a few sentences, and characterizing the mightiest changes as though they were but of little consequence. Coming back to America, he speaks of the difficulties of suppressing the rebellion and the causes of our success; but in all this there is nothing that is either novel or striking, and the whole is marked by a deficiency of comprehension that surprises us. With a few generalizations on the war and its results, he closes the oration.

It would have given us great pleasure to speak otherwise of a speech which was announced as one of the chief attractions of the day. But to praise it would be as great a wrong to truth and criticism as to its author. The fact is that great orations are not ordinarily gotten up, even by great men, without great study and labor, without time and inspiration. Look at the way EDWARD EVERETT polished his Gettysburg oration, as he polished all his other orations. This oration of EVERETT'S was not of a high order;—it was too much occupied with details of the battle, and inconsequential historical delineation. But there were in it distinguished passages of eloquence, and, considering the mode of treatment and the narrow point he assumed, it was as perfect as he could make it. From Senator MORTON'S range we ought to have had something far larger and grander, and, at the same time, not less elegant and cleanly in matters of form and expression. We must warn him to give more thought and work to his speeches, even though he has thus to deliver fewer of them, or else he will suffer badly in comparison with his former self.

As it is, neither MORTON'S speech nor EVERETT'S, at Gettysburg, is worth much; but when we recall that brief and immortal speech delivered at the same place by President LINCOLN, we are satisfied with the one supreme gem of eloquence which Gettysburg has called forth.

The Georgia Difficulty—A Solution Proposed.

Even that portion of the Georgia Press which is not enamored of reconstruction begins to perceive the folly of kicking against the pricks. The suggestion of the extremists,—that the Legislature repeal so much of the Code as according to the decision of the Supreme Court gives colored citizens the right to hold office, and enact a law specifically denying them the right,—finds little favor. It is quietly tabooed as a little too defiant to be pleasant or profitable. With reference to the expelled legislators, the sayings of the oracles conflict. To outsiders there does not seem much room for doubt. Granting that each House is the final judge of the qualifications of its members, it is evident that the moral strength of any decision rendered by either is dependent upon its harmonizing with the letter and spirit of the law; and the law having been judicially declared favorable to the negro's eligibility, all controversy upon the subject should end. Georgia journalists, or many of them, think otherwise. They are positive that the expelled members should not be restored to their seats, and they counsel action by the next Legislature regardless of the judgment of the Court.

Along, however, with much dogmatism and not a little of the old intolerance of caste, the more thoughtful writers suggest the desirableness of moving calmly, and only after ample deliberation. They have faith in the obstinacy of the Democrats in the Legislature, but at the same time are not insensible to the whispers of prudence, not to say fear. They would like to keep the negro ineligible, but they are not unmindful of the risk incurred in conflict with the principle of equality which Congress has made the corner-stone of its policy. The difficulty is too palpable to be overlooked—too dangerous to be despised. Hence we have solutions submitted, perhaps the most practical of which is furnished by the Macon *Journal & Messenger*, in these terms:

> "We take it for granted that they (the legislative majority) will not voluntarily go back upon their action, and reseat members once and finally declared ineligible. We are equally sure, though, that the Radical Party have resolved that the negroes shall be reseated, or that, at least, the white men filling their places shall not go back again. We suppose BULLOCK is in full sympathy with these purposes, and that he will aid that consummation with all his power. Now, this question may lead to a great deal of trouble. In fact, it is bound to do so if matters proceed to an extremity. Can it be settled, compromised, if you please, and the danger thus averted? If the Governor of the State is as anxious for peace as are the people of the State, we think it can. How? Let those members of the Legislature who were seated instead of the negroes resign at once, let the Governor accept their resignations, proclaim the fact of the vacancies, and issue writs for a new election. There is no question that their resignation will create *bona fide* vacancies, and even if they did not, the prospect of a speedy and peaceful solution of the trouble ought to override that and every other quibble. If BULLOCK wants peace he can have it in this way, right off. Let him agree to accept these resignations, and issue writs for new elections, and *we do not believe a dozen voices in the State will be raised against the arrangement.*"

The Macon journalist does not exaggerate the difficulty. His State cannot hope to perpetuate with impunity the anomalous wrong for which it is now responsible. Whatever might have been the decision of its Supreme Court, we believe that continued exclusion of the negro from any office or legislative seat to which he might be elected would have provoked the interference of Congress. With that decision against the doctrine of ineligibility, interference becomes a certainty, unless the Legislature meanwhile recede from its present position. The right or wrong of interference we are not required to discuss. We deal simply with probabilities and facts. And these make it certain that unless the difficulty be quickly settled, the State will find itself involved in very ugly complications.

The compromise proposed by the *Journal & Messenger* does not seem unfair. If the occupants of the seats from which colored members were expelled—in our opinion unlawfully—will now resign, the constituencies concerned will have an opportunity of reaffirming their choice. And supposing the expelled members to obtain reëlection, the Legislature, by allowing them to take their seats without more ado, may escape from the dilemma into which partisan prejudice plunged, and terminate a difficulty which the sincere friends of pacification have from the first deplored. But will the suggestion be adopted? Is there moderation enough in the Legislature and among the people to secure the desired result?

Exit British Burlesque.

The good result has been accomplished with less difficulty than we had anticipated. Our unwelcome guests, having at last exhausted public patience, have received formal notice to quit. Their share in the theatrical revels of New-York is nearly at an end, and we now await with cheerful confidence the announcement that "Mr. HENDERSON'S steamship stops the way." Wallack's Theatre, the last to submit to the unwholesome fascinations of the foreign manager, is the first to free itself from his fatal embrace. A new declaration of dramatic independence will be read there next Monday, when the house will be occupied by a company whose character may do much toward restoring its former repute. The work must, indeed, be slow. Mr. WALLACK'S abrupt abandonment of the principles upon which his theatre was raised to distinction, and the dismemberment of the fine body of artists through whose exertions its title to eminence was preserved, have shattered the faith of his old *clientelle*, and sent them wandering in search of a new shrine. Only a few weeks ago we had occasion to remark that he had committed an error he could never wholly repair, and the result proves that this apprehension was not unfounded. As soon as the disastrous consequences of introducing English pantomime and burlesque had revealed themselves, Mr. WALLACK'S representative made earnest but unavailing efforts to reassemble the old company. Failing in this, he judiciously invited the coöperation of the excellent Boston troupe now with us. We believe, however, that he will persevere in the endeavor to adjust the affairs of the coming season on the familiar basis of last year's operations, and that every practicable exertion will be made by renewing the agreeable associations of the past, to extinguish the recollection of this one unlucky misadventure.

A single theatre now reluctantly prolongs the existence of British burlesque in this City. All doors, excepting those of Niblo's Garden, have been closed upon it, and at the end of this month we shall have the satisfaction of recording its dismissal from this last stronghold. After that, we shall hear of it no more. It is useless to hope that the evil it has done will not survive it for a considerable period; but our managers have yet time to repair the worst of the mischief, if they sincerely desire to do so. There seems, indeed, to be but one course open to them. Mr. HENDERSON, unblushingly erect at the head of his Amazons, may cry "after me the deluge," but his victims, we imagine, have no mind to be swallowed up in the vortex of his descent. They must resume the prudent and honorable system of offering such entertainments as shall satisfy the taste, the intelligence and the artistic sense of the community, without ever appealing to the coarse instincts and depraved appetite of the vulgar. Abnormal theatrical stimulants may for a time create an artificial and delusive prosperity, but, as with all excitements thus unnaturally produced, the deathly reaction is inevitable. Managers whose aspirations are limited to the acquirement of rapid gains without regard to the true dignity of the drama or the decencies of their calling, will of course give no heed to the lesson which the inglorious career of these foreign showmen and women has taught. For those whose purposes are less trivial and whose ambition reaches to the future, it will stand as a perpetual warning.

Old Issues] in Ohio.

Democratic orthodoxy is to be preserved in Ohio—the orthodoxy that hath an ancient and fish-like smell. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, while favorable to reform in the party management, takes pains to show that the Ohio Democracy cling to their idols:

> "The issues are the same they were two years ago, viz: negro suffrage and the currency, embracing the idea that the money which is good enough for the people to take is good enough for the bondholder, and that we do not propose to be swindled and robbed, as the Radicals purpose, by the payment of the public debt in gold."

Repudiation reappears then, and so does the anti-negro prejudice and hatred. The Pendleton doctrine, placed upon the shelf last November, is to be taken down for the occasion; and Ohio is to be asked to resist an enfranchisement which is already inevitable. Why not at the same time revive the pretended right of secession, and once more indorse as sound the creed which was crushed with the rebellion? These issues would be quite as timely, quite as intelligent and quite as practical as those on which the *Enquirer* proposes to conduct the canvass.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is surprising to see newspapers and politicians attacking President GRANT and the Government officers at this port for enforcing the neutrality laws. If GRANT were at liberty to violate these laws,—which are very explicit and positive,—or if he were at liberty to wink at their violation,—it might be a very nice thing for the fillibusters. But he has no option whatever in the matter.

One of the most commendable things about the Board of Health is the promptitude with which they take up and investigate complaints made through the newspapers. In fact, they seem always ready to cause inquiry to be made about any public grievance in any matter over which they have control. We know of many evils that have already been corrected by the joint efforts of the Press and the Board, and we hope to see them always coöperate for the suppression of the crying wrongs under which the City labors.

If the Police of Washington would make their raids on the gambling-houses of that demoralized city *when Congress is in session*, they might be able to get hold of more notable customers than were caught in the raid the other night. We hope this will not be forgotten when Congress again assembles.

The *Round Table* and the *Citizen* are to be combined, and hereafter the united capital and talent of Messrs. SEDLEY and ROOSEVELT will be expended upon one journal. We think the movement a good one. Both of the gentlemen are men of fortune; both are men of intellect; and both of them have made excellent papers. But there is no question that they will produce better results by combining their forces and brains upon one journal. By this means we shall get the fresh and vivacious articles of Mr. ROOSEVELT along with the learned and brilliant discussions of Mr. SEDLEY. When we are weary of disquisitions upon fish, we shall turn to the essays upon literature; when we yawn over the proceedings of the Common Council, we shall find refreshment in the discussions of the affairs of society and life. One editor's poetry will be benefited by the other editor's criticism, and the force of nature on one side will be softened by the influence of culture on the other. We therefore augur the best results from the union that has been brought about, and wish success to the enterprise.

The fillibusters are enraged because the Government did not pounce on them at first with a proclamation; though, if it had done so, they would have been just as angry, and asked where was the need of making an outcry before any overt act was done, &c. The Secretary would have been laughed at as a man badly "scared" and needlessly officious—or official. No sort of Government action or non-action would have pleased them, probably, for if they had got off unmolested, they might have suffered for want of victuals on the way, and ended by some sudden outburst of mutiny.

If, in this State, a minister or priest has left the duties of his calling and engaged in secular pursuits, he is liable to taxation as other citizens, although he holds a license to preach. This is the opinion that has been given by the Attorney-General of the State, and it is certainly in keeping with common sense and justice. By the old Constitution, the clergy were ineligible to any civil or military office, and at the same time their real and personal estate were exempted from taxation up to a certain point. Under the existing Constitution, this ineligibility does not exist, but the law of exemption has never been repealed. The opinion of Mr. CHAMPLAIN, however, does not affect clergymen who perform clerical duties, but only those who engage in other pursuits.

The Board of Health have taken vigorous measures for the suppression of the "rendering-boat" nuisance, which has been cause of annoyance and injury to the people of this City and Brooklyn. The parties are required to appear to-day to show why their license should not be revoked, and aggrieved citizens are requested to come forward and give their testimony. Let there be speedy and decisive action.

It is a changed world when the "Wooden Spoons" of our Colleges grow lyrical and take the ear of the public with much applause. In the old-time Colleges, where boys loved to show their universal nature in jeering and chaffing one another, the last man for honors "caught it," and was called a "wooden spoon"—a term which Lord BYRON once took the trouble to explain—

> "The name with which we (English) Cantabs please
> To dub the last of honors in degrees."

In those days the "wooden spoon" would try to make off and hide himself. Our humaner age being anxious to keep the tradition and spare the feelings, has "turned it to favor and to prettiness," and, it must be confessed, taken away all the fun along with the academic malice of it.

Every dollar by which the public debt is reduced, not only decreases the principal of the debt, but diminishes the burden of taxation. The Government is in every way strengthened, and the public welfare in every way increased, by the reduction of the debt.

One of the most serious and unnecessary afflictions under which New-Yorkers have to suffer during the Summer season is the sickening stench proceeding from the carts employed in removing the refuse scraps of meat and decayed vegetables from the restaurants and oyster saloons in our principal thoroughfares. There is no escape from it—neither time nor place afford security. Broadway itself is not safe, even at an hour when the down-town tide of pedestrians has fairly set in. And even the North and East River ferry-boats are often polluted by uncleansed garbage carts, diffusing a pestilential odor throughout the boat. To say nothing of the danger to the public health, at a season of the year when the ravages of zymotic diseases are most to be dreaded, our citizens surely have a right to use our streets without being exposed to such insupportable annoyance. If it is absolutely necessary that the traffic in question should be carried on in the day-time, those concerned might at least have the decency to employ some cheap and simple deodorizer—diluted carbolic acid for instance—which would protect the health of the City and spare the nostrils of passers by.

To every man his due. The *World* intimates that ROCHEFORT, the editor of *La Lanterne*, is encouraged in the production of his venomous satires by the consciousness that the position of those whom he attacks prevents them from calling him out. This is just as unreasonable as the wailings over his consignment to prison for three years, when, as a matter of fact, he remains in full and free enjoyment of his voluntary exile. Whatever M. ROCHEFORT'S weaknesses, a lack of courage is not one of them. "*Il a fait ses preuves*" in more than one duel, and, what is more, he actually had the pluck, about a year ago, to decline a challenge, on the ground that he was engaged in too serious a public occupation to be interrupted by private considerations of that sort. If he ran away from France when proceedings were first commenced against *La Lanterne*, it was not from any individual fear of the consequences, but because he believed it his paramount duty to continue the publication of that periodical at any sacrifice. M. ROCHEFORT may be fighting a great fight with very small and contemptible weapons, but he certainly is not a coward.

Beau BRUMMELL, when he entertained feelings of displeasure against the Prince Regent of England, threatened to *cut* him and bring the old King into fashion. A great many will be reminded of this facetious passage of history when they see a certain politician bent on ignoring President GRANT and bringing his predecessor into popularity.

College of the City of New-York.

The annual Commencement exercises of the College of the City of New-York took place last night in the Academy of Music. Upon the platform were the President, Professor HORACE WEBSTER, with the Faculty of the College and a number of guests.

After the customary music by the band, EDWARD MORSE SHEPARD spoke a salutatory in English and an honorary oration styled "The Scholar." Among the succeeding speakers, Messrs. CLAFLIN, BURCHARD, BAKER, MILLER and WILDS were especially noticed for good delivery. The oration of HOWARD P. WILDS was replete with thought, and altogether excellent. WILLIAM E. GEIGER concluded with the first honorary oration and valedictory.

The distribution of prizes then took place. That for Prose was awarded to T. I. Rush, that for Poetry to John Claflin, and the Kelly prizes for Debate to J. C. Sheffield and E. M. Shepard. The first Pell medal of gold was given to Morris B. Crawford, the second of silver to John H. Dougherty; the first Burr medal of gold was awarded to E. Morse Shepard, and the second of silver to William E. Geyer. The Cromwell medals were received by J. H. Dougherty, and A. C. Alker; the Briggs medals by E. M. Shepard, J. E. Whitley and J. H. Dougherty; the Ward medals by William E. Geyer, for Chemistry; Christopher Gregory, for Natural History; J. S. Moore, for Natural Philosophy; E. T. Hiscox, for Moral Philosophy; E. M. Shepard, for Law; S. M. Jackson, for English; H. P. Wildes, for Greek; William G. Geyer, for Latin; A. H. Alker, for French; A. F. Finiels, for Spanish; C. J. Nehrbas, for German; E. M. Shepard, for Oratory; L. B. Gratacap, for Composition; J. S. Moore, for Logic; E. M. Shepard, for Astronomy; J. S. Dougherty, for History; Daniel Bontecou, for Drawing; E. D. Simpson, for Algebra and Geometry; A. H. Stoiber, for Hygiene, and E. M. Shepard, for Engineering.

When two pupils of the College are equally meritorious, they draw lots for the medal, and the loser receives a certificate of equality. Such certificates were presented to John Claflin and E. M. Shepard, for Moral Philosophy; E. M. Shepard, H. P. Wildes and Wm. E. Geyer, for Latin; Daniel Bontecou and A. F. Finiels, for French; E. M. Shepard, for Composition; Wm. E. Geyer, for Astronomy; Arthur Beach, K. L. Clapp, Wm. S. Lyon, Herman Monty, David Salomon, E. C. Spitzger, Henry Van Vleck and Richard Van Santvoord, for Hygiene; Thos. C. Huxley, for French; and Chas. A. Doremus and J. S. Battelle, for Chemistry.

After the distribution of prizes, twenty-nine gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, twelve that of Bachelor of Sciences, eight that of Master of Arts, and five that of Master of Sciences. The proceedings then closed.

The Alumni of the College will meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the College building, when old acquaintance will be renewed and a collation enjoyed.

Theatrical.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

The representations of "East Lynne" at this establishment terminated last night. Miss LUCILLE WESTERN will this evening and to-morrow appear in "Leah, the Forsaken," and on Monday next "Oliver Twist" will be produced.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BIENVILLE.

The steamship *Bienville*, which left Havana on June 26, reached this port yesterday. For the prompt delivery of our letters and papers we are once more indebted to the kindness and activity of Purser A. T. ALEXANDER.

Affairs in Havana—Military Operations and Executions—Confiscation—Prudent Spaniards.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 26, 1869.

Reports and news from various sources state that VALMASEDA'S fire and sword proclamations are being carried into effect by the troops under his command wherever the requirements contained in his edict of April are not complied with by the unfortunate inhabitants. The insurgents, emulating, doubtless, the example of their (ig)noble enemy, and animated by the *lex talionis* idea, are also engaged in making huge bonfires of the property of the loyal Spaniards, contributing, as it were, with a two-edged sword to the work of mutual destruction. Where this will all end is easily to be seen, for finishing with the improvements existing and necessary to the development of the agricultural resources of the country, it reverts naturally to its former normal condition of wild land, unproductive of wealth, and in some cases even of mere subsistence to either of the contending parties. Famine and all its terrible consequences will follow fast on the heels of this destructive policy, and in many districts military operations will have to be governed on either side by the existing state of the respective commissary departments. Should such a state of affairs ensue, the Cuban will stand the starvation test longer than the Spaniard. The former relying solely for subsistence on the spontaneous productions of the country, will fare much better than his Castilian adversary, verifying the truth of the old adage that "one man's meat is another man's poison." What the native can live exceedingly well on, will only bring disease and death to the Spaniard. In this way the guerrilla style of warfare so much in vogue among all classes of Hispano-Americans is likely to be the order of the day before much time elapses.

Out of the immense mass of war news contained in the Press generally, who probably, for lack of more interesting matter, industriously occupy themselves in giving the most lengthy details of the most insignificant actions, I have condensed in the following paragraphs all that has transpired in the various military jurisdictions for the past week, as recorded by private and official reports:

The headquarters of the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba, through its Chief of Staff, Colonel CARLOS M. RIVERA, announces that from *bona fide* information and captured documents it is known that the expedition which landed at Baracoa consisted of only thirty men, and that they are now "destroyed and dispersed." GEORGE SMITH, SARIOL and DIAZ, the leaders of the party, have been killed, and the balance taken prisoners. The latter were to have been shot on the 10th inst., and doubtless that has been done with the promptitude and gusto which characterizes the Spaniards on all such occasions. All the war material landed by said party has been captured.

In the district of Cuba a reconnoissance was made on a camp of insurgents in the Mountains of El Cielo, (the heaven,) and, being successful, the camp was destroyed, with a loss to the insurgents of their leader, who is favorably known to the Spaniards by the charming cognomen of "Bayou, the Incendiary," and a quantity of arms, munitions of war and horses.

The Spanish official report of the destruction of the insurgent camp of San Simon, states the forces of the rebels included from 800 to 1,000 men, while the Spanish attacking force amounted to only 140! Your humble correspondent is totally incompetent, in his own vernacular, to do justice to such an exceedingly brilliant affair. In this brilliant campaign, in which, as usual, the rebels, we are told, received a severe castigation, the Spanish troops suffered a loss of ten wounded, three of whom are severely injured.

BALMASEDA informs the Commanding-General at Santiago de Cuba that in the district comprising his command general tranquility prevails, and that having accomplished the occupation by his forces of Canto, the flying columns are giving the best results. In the course of a month and a half over 400 insurgents have been killed, and five good brass cannon and three schooners captured along with various other articles, all of which have been deposited in Manzanillo. General GOMEZ is said to have taken refuge in the mountains with some 200 followers, badly armed and in a starving condition. Communications have been reëstablished between Manzanillo, Bayamo and Holguin. According to Spanish accounts all is flowery for themselves and gloomy for the rebels.

Mr. ROBINSON, son of an Englishman, born in Cuba, was recently arrested and accused of carrying correspondence into the rebel lines. He was tried and acquitted, and a "*salvo conducto*" given him by the Commander of the Spanish forces to enable him to return to Matanzas. On his way, however, he was again arrested by some mobilized volunteers of Matanzas, and, without trial, was forthwith shot on the beach between Corral False and Matanzas. His father protested to the English Consul, and the English man-of-war *Defence*, Commander PHILLIMORE, left this port for the above-named port, where the English Commander proposes to investigate the affair. Nothing has transpired here regarding his action in the premises.

THE ARREST OF THE CUBAN JUNTA.

The arrest of MORALES LEMUS and associates in New-York has caused general enthusiasm throughout the island, and for awhile—I suppose from feelings of pure gratitude—the sneers of the Spanish Press at the American Government and American institutions generally have ceased. To the indignation of the Spaniards at the landing of the "filibusteros" at Mayari have succeeded the outpourings of an excessive gratitude—too excesssive to be real or lasting. The Spanish element here consider the arrests as a sort of *golpe de gracia* given by the United States Government to the machinations and "vile arts" of the Cuban Republic whose headquarters have been located in your Empire City.

The Spanish Minister in Washington, Mr. ROBERTS, on the news being received here, was made there cipient of the following telegraphic dispatch:

HAVANA, Saturday, June 19, 1869.

To His Excellency, the Spanish Minister in Washington:

The Spanish residents in Havana felicitate your Excellency on your dignified and energetic conduct in favor of the national integrity of this island. On their behalf,

JULIAN ZULNETA,
JOSE L. ECHANIZ,
FELIPE PEREZ,
MIGUEL ANTONIO DE CABARGA,
&c., &c.

To this epistle Señor ROBERTS sent the following reply:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 20, 1869.

Messrs. Zulneta, Echaniz, Perez, Cabarga, &c., &c.:

I beg you to manifest in my name to the Spanish residents of your city my thanks for their patriotic felicitations, and to add that they will always find me disposed to sustain the national integrity of the island of Cuba, and to defend with dignity the banner of our dear Spain.

LOPEZ ROBERTS.

CONFISCATION.

Mr. FRANCESCO FERRER, Director of the Bank of Commerce in this city, and a member of the Cuban Junta of New-York, is also a partner of ZALDO, FERRER & Co. The Government embargoed his property, and have notified the firm they might consider the Government as a partner in the concern, and that the profits that might have accrued to Mr. FERRER must in the future be paid over to the authorities.

PRUDENT SPANIARDS.

Many wealthy Spaniards are sending to the United States large sums of money to provide for a wet day. "Straws show the way the wind blows." Dr. JOSE BARO sent $500,000, and another gentleman $300,000. It is estimated $2,000,000 weekly has been sent away from the island. Mr. ROULL, who has remitted largely to the North, entertains extreme Spanish views regarding Cuba. He, however, sends his children North to be educated.

SAD CASUALTY.

Miss MILLER, a young American lady, accidentally shot herself while playing with a pistol supposed to be unloaded. The sad affair took place on board the steamer *Lowell*. Miss MILLER lingered from Sunday until Thursday, when she died.

QUASIMODO.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Ex-President's Latest Harangue in Washington.

Grant, Congress and the Republican Party Denounced.

The Terrible Money Boxes of the Bondholders.

His Abiding Faith in the Glorious Future.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 1.

A large crowd assembled before the Metropolitan Hotel to-night, on the occasion of a serenade to Ex-President JOHNSON. The band having played a tune, Mr. JOHNSON appeared on the balcony and was received with applause. Mr. JOHN E. NORRIS, of Washington, introduced him as having been known for many years as the great champion of Democracy of the United States, and as having fought many battles and won many a victory in behalf of constitutional freedom.

Ex-President JOHNSON then climbed over a rail, and took his stand near the reporters' table on the balcony. He was again greeted with applause. He said it was not his purpose to make a speech, but merely to tender his thanks for the cordial welcome on his return to Washington. It was not necessary for him on this occasion to recapitulate or rehearse the arguments he had heretofore made in behalf of the people, and in behalf of those great principles which should be maintained and preserved by those calling themselves free, patriotic and intelligent. In taking the stand he did he believed he was doing his duty. [Applause.] He had tried to act on principle and in vindication of principle. He had collected facts and arguments which, in times gone by, were considered unanswerable and irresistible. They had been presented for the consideration of Congress and the country, but it appeared they did not avail much during the time he had presented them. However, in his politics, as in his religion, when his facts gave out and his reasons failed him, he drew pretty largely on his faith, and his faith was yet strong and unbroken. The time would come, and that ere long, when the American people will be aroused to the importance and high sense of preserving the great principles which have been overslaughted and trampled under foot so long. He would say, let us have faith He believed the gleam of the morning of redemption could now be seen; he thought it was coming, when the Constitution of our fathers would be restored. It was not necessary for him to call the attention of this intelligent audience to the struggles and contests transpiring within the last four years; it was not necessary for him to point their attention to the Judicial Department of the Government to show that under the domination of an usurping Congress that even the Judiciary of the country was made to quail and shrink before it. [Applause.] It was not necessary to turn attention to the other end of the avenue—[cries of "Hear! hear!"]—nor was it necessary to do more than point to the tyrannical body called "Congress" which attempted to absorb every single power of the President. He had called them "tyrants" standing with the mailed heel of power on all the necks of the freemen of the United States, endeavoring to blot out the lines which separated the States, to wipe out the other two coördinate branches of the Government; and in this Congress stood omnipotent. I tell you here, my countrymen, he said, that if I were compelled to make a choice (and thank God I am not so compelled as yet) I would take one individual who was honest, wise, patriotic and just as my ruler or master, in preference to a Congress so usurping, capricious and corrupt. [A voice, "That's so," and applause.] Let us talk about these things as they are. We even find a difference among them as to whether they would take such a government as an omnipotent Congress would impose, or an imperial government. Such feelers have been sent out. They wish to develop what sentiment there is in the country. Take a paper, especially in New-York, in which, no doubt, is the emanation and reflection of a certain combination of individuals, some of them, perhaps, residing in Washington, and when we turn to the title page what do we see? On one side "The Empire is peace," and on the other side the quotation, "Let us have peace!" [Laughter.] The meaning of this is, "Let us have the Empire with GRANT at its head and we shall have peace." [Laughter and applause.] But you find lurking behind this a debt of twenty-five or twenty-eight hundred millions of dollars. The great fear is the people are not to be trusted and will not pay it, and hence we must have a strong Government with an army at our backs, and when the people become restive as to the payment of taxes, they are to be compelled to do so at the point of the bayonet. I know what I say, and, not to be egotistical, I know what is being prepared for the American people. We find the single item of one hundred and fifty millions to be collected for payment of interest on bonds, and what is it? Interest to be paid in one-half year's time. You run your hands into your pockets and pull out something so dim and worn that you cannot tell what it is. But see what it calls for on its face. As compared with the currency of the world, as admitted by both Christian and barbarous nations, we find this paper to be thirty or forty cents below par. But what about the men who have so many millions in bonds? I must here tell a little story. It has been so long since any of the people in my section saw a five, two and a half, or ten or twenty-dollar gold piece, that I made it a special point to carry home with me a few pieces in order that they might see them. It had been stated in a paper that in a conversation he had remarked to somebody that "no nation had ever yet paid a national debt created in war, except by repudiation." If I stated a fact, is there any harm in it? [Cries of "no, no."] What political economist dare deny the proposition? I also state there is not a nation on earth that made a debt interminable or permanent that is free. Is there any harm in stating such facts and great truths? [Responses—"No, no."] Then how does the matter stand? Because I have uttered truths which cannot be controverted, it is said I favor repudiation. But go to Congress. What has it done? You will see that in the inaugural address it is stated that if anybody is in favor of repudiation to the extent of a single farthing, he cannot hold an office under the Government. [Laughter.] But when you go to this Congress, so conscious were they of the great fraud practiced in various atrocious ways, they came forward and proposed to repudiate one-third of the whole debt. "It is nominated in the bond" to say six per cent., and yet Congress in face of this solemn contract proposed to reduce it to five, four and three per cent. But this interest is to be paid in gold and silver. Go to the Department: a man comes in with coupons and at one counter gets gold and silver for them; another man comes in and goes to another counter, with claims for some widow or orphans of him who fell in the country's cause—who was buried with no winding-sheet around his body but the blanket stained with his blood, and this man, acting for the widow or orphans, is handed depreciated paper, while the bondholder receives gold and silver. When the rebellion commenced I was one of those who opposed it. My property was imperiled. I raised thirty-seven thousand men for the struggle. I am out of office now, and ask for no place; therefore I can talk plain on the subject. The war commenced, and was carried on, on our part, as was solemnly declared in Congress, for the purpose of preserving the Union and restoring the States to their proper relations. The rebellion progressed, and what was the effect? There was an institution in the South to which there was great prejudice. It was estimated, when considered in its character and shape as property, to be worth $3,000,000,000. I was no advocate of slavery. The negro walked off, and just as this property disappeared in one section it appeared in the shape of Government stocks and bonds at the other end of the line, instead of existing in an institution which was productive to the nation and the world. I can tell you where it is. Go look into the vaults and see the great stacks of Government bonds. How many fields does it plow? How many ships does it build? How much wealth does it add to the nation? Can anybody tell me? [A Voice—"None."] It there remains corroding and eating out the Government vitals. The query comes up—Are the American people going to tolerate these things? Instead of such a vast amount of credit and capital being locked up in the strong boxes, it should be forced out of the hands of the bondholders and forced to seek investments in such enterprises as would add to the wealth of the country in the developments of its resources and in works of public improvement. After further remarks on this and kindred subjects, he said, we once had a WASHINGTON in this country and thank God for it. [Applause.] I have heard it said we have a second WASHINGTON. [A voice—we have got him yet.] I should like to look at him. [Applause and laughter.] I should like to see what kind of an animal he is. I suspect the second WASHINGTON is about as much like the first WASHINGTON as—let me illustrate: You remember the old story of the prank or satire that DIOGENES practiced on PLATO, who was very learned, and who instructed the young men in the Academy and defined man to be an animal with two legs and without feathers. DIOGENES, who was a cynic and well of satire, concluded he would ridicule the idea out of existence, and therefore he would catch a goose and strip it of its plumage and hang it by the head, and as the students were turned out he pointed at the goose with the feathers stripped off, saying: "This is PLATO'S man." [Applause and general laughter, with cries of "good," "you're right on the goose."] I think the comparison near about complete. Carrying out the idea, WASHINGTON was inaugurated on the 13th of April. He referred in his speech to Congress to his great want of experience and his diffidence in assuming a responsibility so great; and also spoke of the importance of private morals as the foundation of public virtue. [Applause.] He furthermore recommended that in sustaining the Executive Department no more money should be appropriated than was barely sufficient to defray the expenses. He approached the Presidency almost with awe and trembling. He did not say, "I feel the responsibility, but I accept the office without fear." That is your second Washington. [Laughter.] But I have not seen your second Washington yet. Imagine WASHINGTON sitting at the council board, looking at the Secretary of the Treasury, and saying: "I've got your draft for $65,000," and seeking for a book from which to derive a little information, saying to the Secretary of the Navy: "I've got your library at a cost of $15,000." Then look around at the furniture, house and lots. How would WASHINGTON have sat in Cabinet meeting surrounded by such men as these? [Laughter and cries of "Good."] You see how the Government is moving along. The cry comes up, my countrymen, whether we shall not meet the issue, when we shall rally round the ballot-box to the support of the Constitution as the palladium of our religious and civil liberty, and cling to it as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the last plank when the night is closing around him. Give me the Constitution of my country! You may take your petty tyrants, but give me the Constitution of my country! I repeat here what I said on the 22d of February, with reference to the Freedmen's Bureau: "You may erect your altar and lay your Constitution upon it; and, if necessary, as an evidence of devotion to my country, lay me also upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence, shall be poured out as a last libation." The speaker then gave a brief account of the condition of things in Tennessee under Radical rule, and said the first thing he had to do when he went home, in order to gain possession of his property there, was to go before an officer and give evidence, by proper vouchers, that he was a loyal man. (Laughter.) He also spoke of the tyranny existing in Tennessee. The men called militia go into a Court-house, send out the Judge and jury into the woods or the street, and placing therein a Court-martial, try a man one day and hang him the next. "Let us have peace!"

Mr. JOHNSON said, in concluding his remarks: You are now approaching the point when your Government is vibrating between a military dictator here, and a military dictator there. If we go on at this rate every little military man who can claim a battle will seek to be made dictator, and rule the nation. But the character of an American citizen is above all other characters. In my mind we have high and noble duties to perform. Let us not falter. This mighty nation is determined to preserve its unity. Bodies of men and munitions of war started in a certain direction. Those columns never turned until they conquered. And because some little fellow walked with a supply train he is a "second WASHINGTON." [Laughter.] It might as well be said that as some of these intelligent reporters followed the army for the purpose of narrating events, they conducted the army operations. [A voice, "How about the hazel nut?"] I have consumed more of your time than I intended, and I wish to say in conclusion I have no favor to ask, and you none to bestow. You know that when in office here I did all in my power to promote your local interests. I have heretofore said, and now repeat, that you ought to have representation in Congress—one knowing your wants—the same right as freemen have. In coming among you on business, having a son at school and some private matters to transact, to receive such a cordial welcome by the people of this District is a source of heartfelt gratification to me. [Applause.] I trust the day is not distant when we shall meet under more auspicious circumstances than we now do. I again thank you for this cordial welcome.

The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the Ex-President was vociferously cheered as he retired. Many of those who had listened to his remarks entered the hotel to pay their respects. He spoke an hour and a quarter.

POLITICAL.

It is said General STOKES will take ground in favor of calling a Convention in Tennessee, and at once enfranchising everybody in the State.

The Richmond *State Journal*, a Republican paper, estimates that the increased white registration in Virginia will be less than 26,000, and the increased colored registration less than 15,000. The original registration was about 118,000 whites and 105,000 colored, and the net aggregate white majority will, therefore, be about 25,000. The *Journal* claims at least 25,000 white votes for WELLS, and gives WALKER 5,000 colored votes, electing WELLS Governor by about 22,000 majority.

The Boston *Post* says the lessons the Democratic party has learned ought to be profited by, and it points out the new path—a liberal platform, living issues, prudent speech and right nominations.

The Jackson *Clarion* urges that a proportional number of colored delegates be elected to the Mississippi Democratic State Convention, should one be held.

Governor PEASE, of Texas, is on his way to Washington to consult with the President on affairs in his State. Governor A. J. HAMILTON has published an address to the people of Texas, defining his position as candidate for Governor.

In the San Francisco Police Court on the 22d ult. a Chinaman was offered as a witness in a case where the defendant was a China woman. Counsel for the defence objected, and after a long argument the witness was excluded. In a District Court in Placer County, recently, a white man was convicted of murder on the testimony of Chinese witnesses.

It is reported that Rev. Dr. L. D. BARROWS, of Sambronton Bridge, N. H., will be the candidate of the ultra temperance men for Governor. But the election is not held until next March, and it may be rather early to predict.

General FRANKLIN SMITH, the new Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, was formerly extensively engaged in lumbering operations on the Kennebec River. He is a wealthy and respectable citizen of Waterville, of the old stamp of the Democracy, and, we suspect, did not win his military title during the rebellion.

Mr. HITCHBORN, the ultra temperance candidate for Governor of Maine, has been State Treasurer for several years. He is a wealthy gentleman, largely interested in ship-building, and has been identified with the temperance cause as an active worker.

The Baltimore *American* reports that while President GRANT was in that city on Wednesday, Hon. JOHN L. THOMAS, Jr., had some conversation with him in relation to the tendency the annoyances of official life had to cause ill-health, and the President remarked: "You should do as I do—not let any of these fellows bother you—and you will get healthy again."

The Boston *Post* says that the liquor trade of that city are a unit, and intend to contest the new Liquor law in the Courts. It adds that if the law was strictly carried out, and the Courts indorsed it, every liquor-dealer in Boston, and every one of his assistants, would be in the House of Correction in less than thirty days.

Hon. GEORGE W. CLARK, the new Collector of Charleston, S. C., was for a long time Mayor of the city by military appointment, and his administration, being marked by an economical management of the municipal affairs, gave very general satisfaction. The *Courier* says: "While we do not agree with Mr. CLARK in matters of politics, we do not hesitate to yield to him the full merit of being a conservative and consistent Republican, and his appointment to his present position meets with the general approval of the people of Charleston, irrespective of party."

Senator BROWNLOW authorizes the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* to say that "he prefers General STOKES should denounce him openly, as he is now doing, than to pursue and strike him secretly, as he has been doing for the last two years."

MAINE.

Platform of the Ultra-Temperance Men.

The following is the platform adopted by the Maine State Temperance Convention, in Portland, on Tuesday:

Recognizing the responsibility we take in placing a candidate before the people for their suffrages, in opposition to the two great parties now existing in the State, we deem it proper to make the following statement of principles:

We are in favor of equal rights, and even and exact justice to all. We are in favor of sustaining the public credit, and to this end will use our endeavors to have the national debt and interest paid as fast as the resources of the country will warrant. We are in favor of State legislation to develop the resources of the State and to aid and encourage its productions and manufactures.

And, believing that temperance will best promote all these causes, and aid in all these endeavors, we are in favor of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, except so far as recognized by the laws, and of a State Police as an efficient auxiliary toward that object; therefore,

Resolved, That we view with pleasure the peace and prosperity of our country, and acknowledge with gratitude our obligations to those patriotic men and wise statesmen who have been instrumental in producing it.

Resolved, That we will aid by our influence and votes in sustaining the public credit by meeting all its obligations honestly and fully.

Resolved, That we are in favor of developing by State legislation, so far as is consistent with true economy, all the vast resources of our State.

Resolved, That we believe that temperance will best conserve the true interests of our State and of our country; and that we believe in the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, and in a State police as an effectual auxiliary to this end.

Resolved, That we confidently offer to the suffrages of our fellow-citizens Hon. N. G. HICHBORN as a man who is fully identified with her industrial interests, and not wholly unknown to her public service, and one, also, who has always been faithful to his trust wherever placed, a friend of the workingman, an encourager of manufacturing, and a man every way worthy the public confidence and support.

TELEGRAMS.

Fearful Nitro-Glycerine Explosion in Wales.

Another Conference of the Confederate Bondholders in London.

A BREAK IN THE FRENCH CABLE.

Arrival of Cuban Prisoners at Fernando Po.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Frightful Nitro-Glycerine Explosion at Caernarvon—Great Damage to Property—Loss of Life.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1.

A fearful disaster occurred at Caernarvon, Wales, to-day. During the cartage of some packages of nitro-glycerine from the harbor to the quarries, the material exploded on the way, and the cart, horses and men attending them were blown to atoms. A railway station near the scene of the explosion was torn to pieces. A village about a quarter of a mile distant was much damaged by the shock, which caused great consternation among the inhabitants. Four men were killed by the explosion.

A telegraph cable has been successfully laid between Peterhead, Scotland, and the coast of Norway.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

Bad News at Last—The Cable Cut and Buoyed—No Satisfactory Particulars.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1.

The papers of this city publish the following intelligence to-day: The following dispatches have been received from Captain SHERARD OSBORN, who is at Minou, the shore end of the new French Cable, near Brest:

BREST, Wednesday, June 30.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, Greenwich time, the *Great Eastern* telegraphed to us:

"We are going to cut the cable and buoy."

This has evidently been done, for no signals have passed since. A careful watch is being kept for a renewal of the signals. The first sign of something being wrong in the electrical condition of the cable occurred early this morning, but nothing of a definite character until the above message reached us. We had a very long message at 11:34, Greenwich time, last night, from the *Great Eastern*, at which time the signals were reported by Mr. MAY to be most perfect. I see no reason for the slightest alarm at what the *Great Eastern* is doing. It was evident from the resistance of the gutta percha, reported last night, that the slight fault of the 25th was improving. Mr. MAY agrees with me in thinking that they have buoyed the cable in shoal water, and are returning to remove the fault. The delay is the only inconvenience.

The following has been received from Sir W. THOMSON:

MINOU, June 30.

I arrived here from Brest with Captain OSBORN at noon. A telegram from Mr. GOOCH, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, Greenwich time, awaited him, saying that they intended to cut and buoy the cable. This has probably been done, as no signals have come since then. We do not know the reason. The tests here, up to 6:30, Greenwich time, gave no cause for suspicion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Banquet to the Ministers by the Lord Mayor of London—Speech of Mr. Gladstone—His Reference to the Irish Church Question.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1.

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers last night at the Mansion House. Mr. GLADSTONE was present and made a speech in which he alluded to the Irish Church bill. He said the Government had bestowed its best endeavors on the conduct of the measure, which formed a vital and essential portion of its work for the peace of Ireland and the security of the Empire. Since the bill had passed the House of Commons there had been great excitement, rumors of reaction and threatenings of its speedy doom. During this excitement he and his colleagues remained in a state of great tranquillity, for they felt that the review of their work was not a matter to arouse their jealousy, but was rather calculated to create satisfaction. Although great care had been bestowed on the bill, no doubt it still had many faults. The Premier concluded as follows: "We shall be gratified for every improvement, and all changes shall be respectfully considered, subject to the position in which we stand, to words spoken and pledges given, and to the commission we have received. We tendered the terms of the covenant when in Opposition, and shall not forget them when in power."

Another Meeting of Confederate Bondholders—Their Prospects Regarded Brighter.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1.

Another meeting of the holders of Confederate bonds was held this evening. Admiral WARREN, who presided, said he considered the position of the bondholders better even than if the late convention between England and America had been ratified, or their claims were now to be adjudicated upon.

The Deputy Chair[illegible] read a report, detailing what had been done in prosecuting the claims, and explaining the present aspect of the case. He said they were not fighting their own, but the battle of all those whose interests might be affected by changes of Government, the principle involved being the inviolability of contracts made by *de facto* Governments. The decision of Baron HATHERLEY, the Lord Chancellor, was in their favor, and he believed a Court of Equity would adjudicate the amount of cotton claimed which would make the bonds valuable.

Resolutions protesting against Mr. SUMNER'S speech, and authorizing a petition to Parliament were read, but were not put to a vote, and without taking action the meeting adjourned.

The Irish Church Bill—Sundry Amendments Adopted—The Viceroy of Egypt.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1.

In the House of Lords, to-night, the consideration of the Irish Church bill was resumed in Committee. Clauses eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen were agreed to without amendments, except as to the date when the property of the Church shall pass into the hands of the Commissioners, which was changed from Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872.

It was promised on the part of the Government that an additional clause should be framed, providing that the Irish Bishops may retain their seats in the House of Lords.

The Bishop of Peterborough's amendment that all compensation be paid without deduction therefrom of the Income Tax was adopted by a vote of 95 to 50.

Clauses 15, 16, 17 and 18 were then agreed to, and the consideration of clauses 19, 20, 21 and 22 was postponed.

Lord CARNARVON'S amendment fixing the commutation of life interests at fourteen years' purchase, was adopted.

The visit of the Viceroy of Egypt has terminated. His Highness left this morning for the Continent.

FRANCE.

Movements of Mr. Burlingame—Intentions of the Third Party in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Thursday, July 1.

Mr. BURLINGAME will take the Chinese Embassy to Stockholm, where he will remain one month, on the way to St. Petersburg.

The "third party" in the Corps Legislatif propose to introduce a motion declaring the necessity which exists for satisfying public feeling, by granting to the public a more intimate association in the direction of affairs.

The validity of seventy elections have been confirmed by the Corps without discussion.

AFRICA.

Arrival of Cuban Prisoners at Fernando Po—Their Complaints.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1.

The mail steamer *Mandingo* has arrived from the west coast of Africa. She reports the arrival of the Spanish steamer *Borja* at Fernando Po with 250 political prisoners from Havana. The prisoners complained that they were badly treated on the voyage, especially by the volunteers on guard over them. They also complained of the high price of provisions at the settlement. As soon as they landed the island was placed under martial law; and while the steamer *Mandingo* was there communication with the shore, unless by special permission of the Governor, was prohibited.

SPAIN.

The Intentions of the Government—No "Coup D'Etat" Intended.

MADRID, Thursday, July 1.

In the Cortes yesterday General PRIM, in reply to Señor ORENSE, said the Government would never attempt a *coup d'état*, but devote all their endeavors to the consolidation of liberty.

Action in the Cortes—Passage of the Revenue Budget.

MADRID, Thursday, July 1.

The Cortes to-day passed the Revenue Budget, and authorized the Government to expend such sums of money as may be necessary for the public service for the next three months.

During the debate Admiral TOPETE said he was willing to allow private parties to carry on the work in the public arsenals, if any were willing to undertake it.

Señor ZOULLA declared that the political revolution was an accomplished fact, but the economical revolution remained to be achieved.

PORTUGAL.

Proposed Augmentation of the Taxes.

LISBON, Thursday, July 1.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill providing for the augmentation of the taxes.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Ex-Secretary Seward in Sacramento—A Hearty Reception from Men of All Parties—Arizona Advices—Work of the Democratic State Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 30.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD and party arrived in Sacramento to-day, and received a salute of fifty guns. All the flags in the city were flying. The citizens generally, without reference to party, united in doing honor to the Ex-Secretary. Many prominent Democrats, attending the State Convention, called on Mr. SEWARD, and he and his traveling companions were the recipients of a grand dinner at the Orleans Hotel. The SEWARD party will reach this city to-morrow night. The Chicago excursionists arrived at Truckee to-day, and will be here to-morrow.

The California Pioneer Fuse Factory in this city was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $25,000; uninsured.

Admiral TURNER has resumed the command of the consolidated Squadrons of the North and South Pacific. ADMIRAL CRAVEN will remain in command of the Mare Island station.

Arizona advices to the 8th of June state that Colonel SANFORD'S command had returned to Camp McDowell. They killed twenty-two Indians and captured four during the expedition. Colonel PRUE'S command killed three Indians and destroyed a great amount of property during the late raid through the Wallapai country. The mining news from Arizona is encouraging. The Democratic State Convention has adjourned *sine die*. It passed resolutions approving the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, approving the rejection by Congress of the *Alabama* Treaty, and indorsing the State Administration. A committee was appointed to prepare an address on Chinese labor in California.

The steamship *Constitution* sailed for Panama to-day with $437,000 in treasure, of which $416,000 is for England, $11,000 for Guatemala, and $10,000 for Panama.

THE FLOODS IN KANSAS.

Further Particulars—Great Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, July 1.

Advices from Kansas in regard to the late storms and freshets in that State, are to the effect that in the neighborhood of Junction City and west of there the flood is greater than any other since the settlement of the State. Bridges have been carried away, houses destroyed and many lives lost. The greatest disaster occurred at Chapman's Creek, thirteen miles west of Junction City, where several houses were washed away and thirteen persons known to be drowned. It is supposed that a number of others have perished. The rising of the streams was so sudden and unexpected, that before the residents in the valleys were aware of the danger their dwellings were surrounded with water and all chances of escape cut off. It was reported that numbers had escaped by climbing trees, and in that situation were awaiting the decline of the flood. At Manhattan fourteen dead bodies had been seen to pass floating down the Blue River.

ELLSWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, July 1.

No mails or trains from the East have arrived here since Friday last. There has been great destruction by the freshet to the bridges and track of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, from the Solomon River to Manhattan, and thirty lives are reported lost.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

Exciting Scene at Clinton—Senter Challenged by Stokes to Fight a Duel—A Riotous Crowd.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 1.

At the discussion yesterday between STOKES and SENTER, at Clinton, a challenge passed between the candidates. SENTER offered to fight on the spot, but STOKES said he would hold him responsible after election. A fight took place in the crowd.

Sad Accident at the Hoosac Tunnel—Two Men Killed and Another Severely Injured.

TROY, Thursday, July 1.

A sad accident occurred at the central shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel on Tuesday afternoon. Five of the miners on the lower platform wishing to ascend the shaft, entered the bucket for the purpose of ascending. Three of the men took hold of the cross-bar, as they were in the habit of doing, and two stood up in the bucket. The engineer who had charge of the hoisting machinery let the bucket fall with greater velocity than usual, and it striking the lower platform, three of the men who were clinging to the cross bar, and one in the bucket, were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, killing two and severely injuring the remaining two men. The man in the bucket was not injured.

Consecration of Bells in Buffalo—Impressive Ceremonies.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, July 1.

St. Joseph's Cathedral was crowded to-day with citizens of all denominations to witness the imposing ceremony of blessing the Carrillon bells. Visitors were present from every portion of the diocese. The bells were forty-three in number, and were decorated with flowers and hung in an aisle of the cathedral. The Right Rev. Bishops RYAN of Buffalo, MCQUADE of Rochester, FARRELL of Hamilton, Ontario, and LYNCH of Toronto, Ontario, participated in the exercises. One hundred priests of all grades, in full robes, occupied seats in the sanctuary.

The ceremonies commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning and closed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Right Rev. Bishop RYAN sang the Pontificial High Mass, and Bishop MCQUADE preached an appropriate sermon. The bells were first baptized with holy water by the Bishops, annointed inside and out with holy oil, incense burned under them, each blessed by Bishops MCQUADE and LYNCH, and at the conclusion sounded three times by the Bishops and sponsors, and christened. "Verbum Sanctum" was the opening chorus by a full choir. BALDI'S Mass was executed with fine effect, and ROSSINI'S "Inflammatus," solo, sung with great power by a young lady of 13 years.

The bells are the largest chime on this continent and the third largest in the world. They are of superior metal and tone, and highly finished. They were ordered six years ago by the late Bishop TIMON, and cost $50,000. They were manufactured at Le Mans, France, by BOTTEE & SONS. The largest bell weighs 4,200 pounds, and the smallest 25 pounds.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

Exercises of the Fifty-second Commencement—The Presence of President Grant—Address of the President of the College—Interesting Incidents.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 1.

The fifty-second annual Commencement of Georgetown College took place to-day and was attended by a distinguished audience, including many persons prominent in official and social circles of this city. During the delivery of an oration by S. R. MALLORY, Jr., on the subject of the French Revolution, President GRANT, accompanied by his Assistant Private Secretary, R. M. DOUGLAS, appeared at the door and was welcomed by the President of the College, who conducted him to a front seat, while the band played "Hail to the Chief," and a portion of the audience rose to do him honor. The President subsequently handed their diplomas to the graduates, and the medals, &c., to the prize students of the other classes.

The degree of Master in Arts, in course, was conferred on LUIS DE PUEBLA, of Mexico. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on JOHNSON ELIOT, M. D., of the District of Columbia; THEODORE H. FRANKLIN, of Virginia; GEORGE A. FITCH, M. D., of West Virginia; ERNEST LEGARDE, of Louisiana; DON JOSE ANTONIO DE ANTONIO, of Spain; VALENTINE MCNALLY, M. D., of Connecticut; FRANK NEALE, of Texas.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred: First, HENRY M. RUSSELL, of West Virginia; second, WALTER R. ABELL, of Maryland; third, HARRY WALTERS, of Maryland; fourth, SANDS W. FORMAN, of California; fifth, STEPHEN R. MALLORY, Jr., of Florida; sixth, JAMES V. COLEMAN, of New-York.

After the distribution of the prizes, President BERNARD A. MAGUIRE, S. J. S., made a brief address, in the course of which he thanked the President in warm terms for his attendance, and congratulated the students on their privilege in after years of recurring to the fact that they had received their respective awards at such distinguished hands. He stated that every President of the United States, from General WASHINGTON to General GRANT, had honored the College with his presence, and assisted on similar occasions. At the conclusion of some remarks addressed to the graduates, he announced that a chair of English literature would be established in this College at the opening of the Fall term.

It was expected that Ex-President JOHNSON, one of whose sons is a pupil of the Preparatory School, would be present, and a seat was accordingly reserved for him next that of President GRANT. Owing to a detention, Mr. JOHNSON did not reach the grounds, however, until the exercises were just closing. His chair had meanwhile been occupied by the beautiful wife of a member of one of the foreign legations, and the Ex-President was evidently well pleased with this change in the arrangements.

Close of the Commencement of Virginia University—Degrees and Prizes Awarded—Address by Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Thursday, July 1.

The Commencement exercises at the Virginia University concluded to-day. W. C. RIVERS, orator from Massachusetts, delivered an address before the Society of the Alumni. JOHN R. THOMPSON, literary editor of the New-York *Post*, read a poem. Ten graduates in medicine received the degree of M. D., twenty-four the degree of B. L., one the degree of B. A. and two the degree of M. A. The first prize for logical analysis was awarded to JOHN BLACKWELL, of Lanenbough, Va., the second to JAMES MILLER DAVISON, of Blairborne, Ala., and the third to JOHN A. KERN, of Winchester, Va. The Courtney gold medal was awarded to WILLIAM M. THORNTON HAMPDEN, of Sidney, Va. Governor STEVENSON, of Kentucky, made a short address. The Society of the Alumni celebrated their first reunion dinner to-night. Speeches were made by Hon. B. Johnson Barbour, J. P. Holcomb, Professors Maupin, Holmes and Southall, Judges Sheffey and Baldwin, Governor Stevenson and others. The last toast was "The Union: when we get there." The exercises closed with a grand ball by the Jefferson Society.

Continuous Arrivals of Settlers in Kansas—Steady Advance of Property—Excursion Over the Iron Mountain Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 1.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, says $210,500 worth of Pottawatamie lands have been sold during the past month, mostly to actual settlers. The run of immigration continues as great as ever, and property is constantly advancing. A careful estimate shows at least one thousand new settlers coming into Kansas daily.

Several members of the Congressional Committee on Pacific Railroads and a number of citizens of St. Louis started on an excursion over the Iron Mountain Railroad on Tuesday, and returned yesterday. They visited the iron formations, granite quarries and other natural curiosities in the southern part of Missouri. The same persons will leave to-morrow evening on an excursion over the Kansas Pacific Railroad, stopping at Kansas City on Saturday to witness the ceremonies of opening the new railroad bridge which spans the Missouri River at that point.

The Fenians—Address from the Senate to the American People.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, July 1.

The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood have issued an address to the American people, in which they ask their sympathy and assistance, on the ground that fifteen millions of Americans have Irish blood in their veins, and that Ireland has been a national ally of America from the time of the Revolution to the present day, while England has been a persistent enemy of this Republic, as is shown by her hostile action during the late rebellion. They declare the Irish people ready to unite with America; that such a union, backed by a brave and devoted people, would give the United States the control of the commerce of Europe. They ask for the coöperation of every true American without distinction of party, as they declare the cause in which they are engaged too sacred to be made a battle-ground of contending factions.

General O'NEIL arrived this afternoon, and the Senate have been in secret session ever since.

The Massachusetts Prohibitory Liquor Law—Its Enforcement in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 1.

The hotels and bar-rooms generally have closed their bars to-day in obedience to Chief Constable JONES' notification that the Prohibitory law would be enforced. There is considerable excitement among the thirsty crowds, and an active demand to private entrances, where fluids can be obtained.

The New Secretary of the Navy—Serenade to General Robeson at Camden, N. J.

CAMDEN, N. J., Thursday, July 1.

General ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy, was serenaded here to-night. Resolutions eulogizing him for his services to the State of New-Jersey were passed at a mass meeting held at the Court-house previous to the serenade.

PERSONAL.

The monument to FITZ GREENE HALLECK, at Guilford, Conn., is to be dedicated to-day.

The Albany *Journal* says the reports of the illness of Judge HARRIS, while in attendance on the Alumni exercises at Union College, were exaggerated. His illness simply consisted in a sensation of dizziness, caused by the oppressive weather, and rendering it necessary for him to withdraw to a private room. He was in his usual health on Tuesday evening. His aide was in no sense paralyzed.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, by Bates College, Maine, on Tuesday.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD has been invited to deliver the Fourth of July oration in San Francisco.

Mrs. MYRA CLARK GAINES has published a card in the New-Orleans papers, announcing that she will hold to a strict and most rigid accountability, in the Courts, all persons whose names are signed to the new suit instituted against her, unless they inform her within ten days that their names have been used without authority. She says: "For years I have borne every species of persecution, until forbearance has now ceased to be a virtue. But, from all those who meet me amicably, I will still entertain propositions for compromise in the spirit of liberality which I have at all times heretofore evinced. My possession of the property in dispute is only a question of time for the action of the Courts—the principles of law and fact being finally and forever settled."

J. B. Blair, United States Minister to Costa Rica; Hon. Gardner Colby, of Boston, and Hon. Lyman Klapp, of Providence, are at the Astor House. S. Higginson, United States Consul to Bavaria, Java, and Count Schipulinsky, of Russia, are at the Westmoreland Hotel. Generals Heintzelman and Totten, U. S. A., are at the St. Charles Hotel. Hon. G. B. Linderman, of Pennsylvania; General W. Q. Gresham, of Indiana; Hon. H. A. Tilden, of New-Lebanon; Hon. George L. Dunlop, of Chicago; Hon. H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati, and Colonel Howard Wells, of France, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Major Browne, U. S. A., is at the Irving House.

THE WEST SIDE NUISANCES.

The Operation of Rendering Dead Cattle, Offal, &c.

Complaint has been made to the Metropolitan Board of Health that residence in the vicinity of the site of operations of the New-York Rendering Company, foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, has been made intolerable by reason of the stench said to arise from the Company's establishment, where dead horses and other dead animals are reduced to their primary elements by means of boiling. This Company is the successor of the Long Island Bone Laboratory, with which a contract was made, on behalf of the City, by F. I. A. BOOLE, then City Inspector, on the 5th of April, 1865, for the collection and removal in and from the City of all dead horses and other dead animals, blood, offal and other refuse matter, for a period of ten years from the 15th day of April, 1865. After two years had elapsed, the Laboratory Company was succeeded by the Rendering Company, the stipulations of the contract being made binding on the latter organization when the transfer was effected.

Our reporter visited their place yesterday, and gave the whole establishment a thorough inspection. The operations of the Rendering Company are carried on in two vessels, located at the dock, about two hundred feet from the river shore, and the escape of noxious odor is almost entirely obviated by the improved scientific methods adopted by the Company. The offal brought to this dock is dumped directly into iron tubs, provided for the purpose. These are hoisted over the vessel and immediately emptied into the tanks, which, as soon as filled, are hermetically closed, so that no further odor escapes therefrom. Steamheat is now applied by means of a steam jacket surrounding the tank. The vapors and noxious gases evolved during the process of rendering are wholly conducted by an iron pipe into a coil of several hundred feet in length, located in a separate furnace, where, becoming super-heated, they are entirely consumed. When the contents of these tanks (ten in number) are sufficiently cooked, the steam is shut off, they are allowed to cool, the grease is taken therefrom, the greaves, (or scraps,) after being washed, are discharged from the bottom of the tanks, drained and removed upon sloops lying alongside, and then transported beyond the City limits to be utilized in agriculture.

The examination of the manner in which the business is conducted takes place to-day, and it is anticipated that a numerous attendance of citizens who are interested in the matter of the alleged nuisance will be present.

Fire in White-street This Morning.

At 12:45 o'clock this morning flames were discovered on the top floor of the large double iron-front five-story brick building Nos. 48 and 50 White-street, occupied by Messrs. WILLIAM J. PEAKE & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods. The firemen soon extinguished the flames, but occasioned considerable damage by water. The aggregate loss is estimated at $10,000.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the shoe store of WM. MCCLENAHAN, at No. 342 Bowery, caused by a leak in the gas pipes. It was confined to the show window, and resulted in a loss of $500. The damage is covered by insurance in the Empire and Astor Companies.

A former clerk of Jefferson Market Police Court, named JOHN MCALLER, died at his residence in West Forty-seventh-street, yesterday.

Brooklyn.

JOHN CONWAY, the man charged with arson in setting fire to the house of Hose Company No. 9, in Division-avenue, on the morning of Sunday, May 30, was taken before Justice VOORHIES yesterday, who, after hearing the testimony of WM. H. BARR, THOMAS NICHOLS and the Assistant Fire Marshal, decided that the act of which the accused was guilty was merely carelessness, and not a crime. He therefore discharged him from custody. The Assistant Fire Marshal has placed all the testimony in the case, including CONWAY'S confession, in the hands of the District-Attorney.

MICHAEL FERNANDEZ, indicted for felonious assault, in having stabbed FRANCIS MCNALLY with a stiletto on the night of June 2, in Gold-street, near Myrtle-avenue, was convicted in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years, at hard labor.

WM. PERRY, a young man who stole a gold watch and chain from Mrs. RICHARDSON, in Washington-street M. E. Church, in April last, during the progress of a funeral service, was arraigned before Judge TROY, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, and sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

New-Jersey.

The monthly return of City Marshal ELLIS, of Jersey City, shows that 197 persons were arrested and committed in June for sundry offences; 108 were reported as drunk, and 119 were said to be of foreign birth, and one a colored man.

The vote on lay delegation, in Paterson, at five Methodist Episcopal Churches, was 224 for, 30 against.

At a recent meeting of the Hoboken Common Council it was decided not to vote any appropriation for the celebration of Independence Day, but they voted to each other a gold badge.

The Peabody Testimonial.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of July 10 contains the illustration of the celebrated Gold Medal, executed by Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, and presented by the people of the United States to GEORGE PEABODY.

A Card.

Finding that my officiating at the reinterment of the remains of J. WILKES BOOTH, as reported in the public prints, has given great offence to the authorities and others of St. Luke's Hospital, in which I have been assistant to the pastor, I beg publicly to offer a few words of explanation.

I happened to be in Baltimore, and was at the house of a brother clergyman, when he was suddenly called upon to read the burial service on the above-named occasion. As he was just going out of town, he requested me to do it for him. I consented, having but a few moments for reflection, and seeing no good reason for refusing. Had I imagined that my action would have been followed by such unpleasant consequences here, I should have felt bound to consult my duty to the hospital rather than to a strange parish. I regret I did not foresee this, and will only add that my Southern feelings had nothing to do with the matter. I acted wholly from a sense of duty at the time. I need scarcely say that I have no sympathy with the assassination of which the deceased was guilty.

I leave the hospital with the best wishes for its continued prosperity, and with the satisfaction of knowing, as the venerable pastor allows me to say, that my services have been acceptable, and that I enjoyed the affectionate esteem of the household.

(Signed,) FLEMING JAMES.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.

The Ocean Bank Robbery—Card from the Irving National Bank.

Our attention has been called to a statement in a morning paper, intimating that this bank has suffered loss by reason of the recent robbery of the Ocean Bank. No part of our assets, of any description, has ever been deposited in the vaults of the Ocean Bank, consequently we have suffered no loss whatever by the late robbery of the vaults of that institution.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier,
Irving National Bank.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

POLITICAL MATTERS.—Flattering Reports from the Treasury Department—The Canvass in Tennessee: Brownlow the Second Moses of the Blacks; His Denouncement as a follower of Johnson; Vice-President Colfax's Speech in Providence, R. I.; The War Spirit; The Administration; Retrenchment and Reform—The Test Oath in Virginia; Important Letter from General Canby, Commanding the First Military District—Ex-Senator Wade in California; His Opinion of California and the Pacific Railroad—Platform of the Liberal Republicans of Mississippi—Politics in Maine; The Democratic State Convention and its Nominations—State Temperance Convention—Virginia Politics—Miscellaneous Notes.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS.—Proceedings of the Farmers' Club; Management of Marl; Egg-Preserving Swindle; Early New Potatoes; Cheap Beef for the People; A New Water Filter; Improved Milk Cooler; When to Cut Grass for Making Hay.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.—Yale College; The Festivities of Presentation Week; Professor Dana on Corals; The Wooden Spoon; Class Day; The Oration and the Poem—Harvard College; The Honorary Degrees; The Election of the Phi Beta Kappa Society—Mount Washington Collegiate Institute.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—Out of State Prison; Edward B. Ketchum, the forger, Released on Habeas Corpus—The Great Bridge between New-York and Brooklyn; Address of Hon. Demas Barnes—The Ocean Bank Robbery; Recovery of $268,000 of the Stolen Securities in a trunk directed to Captain Jourdan—General Sickles' Reception at the Everett House, and his Subsequent Departure for Europe—The Base-ball Championship; the Atlantic vs. Mutual; the Atlantics Victorious—A Strange Murder Story—The New-Jersey Central Railroad Nuisance—Mysterious Disappearance—Record of Crimes and Casualties—Magazine Criticisms.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Affairs in France; End of the Riots; After-scenes of the Disturbances; A Night of Horror; Letter from Victor Hugo—England and Mexico; Parliamentary Reference to International Relations—British Trade; The Commercial Treaty with France in Parliament—Russia and the East; The Czar's Oriental Policy—Telegrams by Cable of the latest transactions in the Old World.

SCIENTIFIC COLUMN.—Full list of Patents Recently Granted at Home and Abroad, with description of each—Hygienic Fallacies—Professor Lieber on a New Method of Making Bread—Summer Recreations—Novel Method of Signaling.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.—Prohibition and Politics—The Permissive Bill before the British Parliament—Results of Excessive Drinking.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.—Interesting Statistics of the Creeds of the Entire World—The First Prayer in Congress.

GENERAL TOPICS.—The Cuban Struggle; Pursuit and Capture of Byron's Expedition in Long Island Sound; The Eight Hundred Swindled down to One Hundred and Forty; Escape of the Leader—Revolt in Sing Sing Prison; Daring Attempt of Seven Convicts to Escape—A Scene in Court; Trial and Conviction of Mrs. E. A. Pollard for Assaulting Dr. Moore, of Baltimore; Sentence of the Prisoner—Continuation of the Yerger Trial.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—Suggestions to New-York Republicans—President Grant's Neutrality—John Chinaman; What shall we do with him?—Is Fairness an Editorial Failing?—Sources of Strength in the Canvass—Democratic Signs of the Times—Citizens' Associations for the Counties—Will the Negro Work?—Coöperation at the South—Minor Topics.

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500 cases Saratoga "A" Spring Water.
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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

KRAFT—SNIFFEN.—At North Castle, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 30, by Rev. C. W. Bolton, at the House of the bride's father, J. FREDRICK KRAFT, Jr., to ETHEL L. SNIFFEN.

MOULTON—BINSSE.—At the United States Legation in Paris, on Tuesday, June 15, by L'Abbé Brunis, First Vicaire of the Church of the St. Germain L'Auxerrois, Mr. RAYMOND MEETZ MOULTON to LOUISA EMILY AGLAE BINSSE, only daughter of Donatien Binsse, of New-York.

MURPHY—MCKNIGHT.—On Wednesday, June 30, at St. Anne's Church, by Rev. Thos. S. Preston, THOS. MURPHY to MARGARETTA, second daughter of Thos. McKnight, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

PARKER—STANSBURY.—At Haledon, N. J., on Wednesday, June 30, 1869, by Rev. Mason Gallagher, of St. Paul's Church, Paterson, WILLIAM PARKER, of New-Britain, Conn., to CAROLINE KIRKLAND, daughter of Edward A. Stansbury.

THOMAS—CRAFT.—At Quaker Hill, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 30, by Rev. C. G. Acley, Mr. AKIN T. THOMAS, of New-York, to ANNIE E., daughter of the late James Craft. No cards.

DIED.

BRAYTON.—At Lanesboro, Minn., on Friday, June 25, of pneumonia, Colonel THOMAS R. BRAYTON, in the 63th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Owego, N. Y., for interment.

BUZBY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, June 30, WILLIAM M. BUZBY, in the 28th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

DUSENBURY.—On Wednesday, June 30, SARAH, relict of John H. Dusenbury, in the 70th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the Forty-third-st. M. E. Church, on Friday, July 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOLK.—On Wednesday evening, June 30, MARY A., wife of Samuel W. Folk, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 84 8th-st., near Grand, Williamsburg, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JENKINS.—On Tuesday, June 29, MARY CHARLOTTE JENKINS, in the 26th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her brother-in-law, Fred. Kopper, are invited to attend her funeral from St. Andrew's Church, corner 127th-st. and 4th-av., Harlem, on Friday afternoon, July 2, at 5½ o'clock.

LOTT.—At Flatlands, L. I., on Thursday, July 1, WILBER, youngest son of George and Phebe A. Lott.

Funeral services from the residence of his parents on Friday, July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MARTIN.—On Wednesday, June 30, HANNAH, wife of Captain John Martin, of ship *St. Paul*, aged 33 years.

Funeral services at 4 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, at St. Mark's Church.

MADDEN.—On Thursday, July 1, SAMUEL C. MADDEN, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 116th-st., north side, fourth house west of 3d-av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Guilford, Conn., for interment, on Saturday, at 8 A. M.

MAGEE.—At Manchester, England, on Wednesday, June 30, WALTER MAGEE, of this City, in the 46th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

YELLOTT.—In Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, June 30, in the 64th year of his age, WILLIAM YELLOTT, late of this City.

Funeral services at his late residence this (Friday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited. Cars leave Jersey City at 3½. Carriages at depot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN F. HENRY HAS JUST RECEIVED AT NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, N. Y.,
10 cases Low's B. W. Soaps.
20 cases Glenn's ass't Perfumes and Pomades.
20 cases Bazin's ass't Perfumes and Pomades.
50 cases Vosburg's ass't Perfumes and Pomades.
Full assortment of Toilet Goods and Druggists' Sundries, Flavoring Extracts, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Hard and Soft Rubber Goods. Burnett's Standard Preparations. Full assortment of all Patent Medicines.

BRONZE POWDER FOR SALE.—TO Ornamental Iron Manufacturers and Others.—A quantity of bronze powder suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per single pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONDUCT the business of wholesale and retail dealer in wines, teas and groceries in his own name and on his own account, at No. 719 Broadway, (formerly J. & W. Geery's.) This house was established in 1804.
SAMUEL W. GEERY.

OPEN AND FREE TO VISITORS.—The Phrenological Museum, at No. 389 Broadway. Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character given daily.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MANHOOD.—A MEDICAL ESSAY ON THE Cause and Cure of Premature Decline in Man, the Treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, &c.
"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of parent, preceptor or clergyman."—*Medical Times & Gazette.*
Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. Address the Author,
Dr. E. DE F. CURTIS,
No. 222 F-st., Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market continues very flat, nor is there any chance that it will improve this week. Several country sales are yet to be made, but the arrangements are not sufficiently advanced to allow of their being announced at present. The excellent results of the last sale made by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, at Rahway, show that the demand is not entirely satisfied. There are many left who are willing to purchase, but they are extremely particular as to what they buy, and few as compared with the anxious ones who were always on hand during the earlier part of the season. In the coming sales auctioneers will do well to exercise considerable discretion—more than usual even—in the distribution of tickets. There are many who attend these sales simply for what they can get to eat and drink. They care nothing for the property, and have no money to purchase if they did, but know that there is a chance offered for a day of fun and jolity, and accordingly make the most of it. Many of them have attended so regularly that their faces are quite familiar. They are as well known to the auctioneers as are the blind beggars, itenerant musicians, &c., who haunt the cars and ferry-boats. A little care would keep most of them away, and their absence would be a decided benefit to the legitimate guests, with whom they in many ways interfere. Familiar with the practices at these out-of-door sales, they manage always to be the first at the table. The moment the train stops one may see them rushing pell mell, like a crowd of half-starved lunatics, for the lunch; here they frequently manage to get entire possession, pushing, fighting, scrambling and tumbling over each other in their eager hunt for sandwiches and beer, and by the time the desirable and *bona fide* bidders arrive, the table is completely cleared. It is not just to either the owner or the buyers that this thing should longer continue. A little sharp discipline, a few short words, and an absolute refusal to give these chaps anything to eat or drink, and the evil would be removed. Let them understand that if they attend nothing will be given them; that they will be sent back with empty stomachs, and they will soon cease to trouble themselves about getting passage tickets, or to annoy others by their presence.

At the Exchange yesterday but one sale was made, that by order of the Supreme Court, and consisted of improved property on Third-avenue, near Thirty-third-street, and one lot on Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Eighteenth-street.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

House and lot on w. s. of 3d-av., 75 ft. s. of 33d-st., lot 24.8x100, T. Donovan	$14,400
1 lot e. s. of 3d-av., 25 ft. s. of 118th-st., 50x100, P. McBride	10,500

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broadway, w. s., between 82d and 83d sts., 204.4x157.7x204.4x159.9	$105,000
Delancey-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Forsyth-st., 100.6x100x100.4½x100	75,000
Chrystie-st., 125 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100	8,000
Columbia-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100	27,500
Columbia-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100	27,500
Columbia-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100	27,000
Columbia-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100	27,500
East Broadway, n. s., lot known as No. 10 on a map of Hendrick Rutger, 25x70.5x25x70.6	12,000
Eldridge-st., w. s., lot known as No. 550 on a map of James Delancey, 25x100x25.6x100	31,500
Fulton-st., n. s., lot known as No. 59 on a map of Church farm, 25x82	nom.
Kingsbridge road, e. s., 125 ft. n. of centre line of 175th-st., 53x125x50x125, half part	2,750
Lafayette-place, No. 33, 27x137.6	nom.
Leonard-st., s. s., 90.3 ft. e. of Centre-st., 24.4x91.8x24x91	35,000
Madison-st., n. s., 163 ft. w. of Market-st., 25x100, (half part)	6,000
Water-st., No. 696, 25x100	7,525
1st-st., s. s., lots known as Nos. 13 and 14 on a map of Burrell Brown, 40x68x46.6x74.8	2,500
10th-st., s. s., 107 ft. w. of Waverley-place, 21.6x93.6	1,200
27th-st., s. s., 381 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x92	30,000
27th-st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	16,000
30th-st., s. s., 278.9 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.9x98.9	16,000
31st-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x97.6x—x94.7	27,500
34th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.6x98.9	21,000
41st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	25,740
42d-st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Madison-av., 22x100.5	53,750
45th-st., s. s., 246.4 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x100.5	45,000
49th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 113x100.5x87.6x103, ½ part	7,750
50th-st., n. s., 329.2 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.2x100.5	16,500
51st-st., s. s., 272 ft. e. of 8th-av., a gore piece of land	1,000
53d-st., n. s., 391.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5	12,500
56th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	9,000
57th-st., s. s., 118.9 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18.9x100.5	19,000
59th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.5	75,000
62d-st., n. s., 122.3 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x75.5	20,000
93d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x90x100x70	9,000
111th-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 3d-av., 14.9x100.11	5,750
112th-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.10	2,000
114th-st., n. s., 33.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x100.11	12,000
120th-st., n. s., 288 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x100.10	8,000
Avenue C, w. s., 155.7½ ft. s. of 8th-st., 19.4½x63	13,130
2d-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 42d-st., 20x80.6	18,000
3d-av., e. s., lot known as No. 46 on a map of Harlem Commons, 25x100	5,000
3d-av., e. s., 82.9¼ ft. s. of 77th-st., 19.4½x75	22,250
4th-av., n. w. corner of 38th-st., 24.8x80	57,500
4th-av., w. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 38th-st., 24.8x80	nom.
5th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 46th-st., 25x100	90,000
8th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of W. 51st-st., 25x80	35,000
9th-av., s. w. corner of 25th-st., 49.4½x100	30,000
9th-av., e. s., corner of 27th-st., 24.8x75	30,000
9th-av., w. s., 72.6 ft. s. of 37th-st., 75x100x147.6x28x72.6x75	82,000
10th-av., w. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 100th-st., 50x64.6x75x65.6	7,000
10th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 152d-st., 50x100	5,000

Leases Recorded.

Ludlow-st., No. 54½, 1 year, per year	$1,100
Pine-st., No. 58, 5 years, per year	900
Washington-st., No. 685, 3 years, per year	700
2d-av., No. 710, 3 years, per year	480

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Butler-st., s. s., 236 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 64x100 Butler-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 100x100 Butler-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 50x100	$37,330
Conselyea-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100	4,750
Herkimer-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Troy-av., 18.9x185	3,750
North 10th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-st., 25x100	775
13th-st., s. s., 342.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100	8,000
Smith-av., e. s., 124.6 ft. s. of Division-av., 50x100	3,000
Lot No. 7, block No. 1, Sackman & Barbey's map of 270 lots East New-York	150
Lots Nos. 24, 25 and 26, J. A. Willink's map	1,550
Lots Nos. 107 and 108, W. H. Suydam's map	2,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24, block No. 104, Coster estate	$3,000

Bergen.

Weldon-st. and DeKalb-av., n. e. corner, 25x76	$400

North Bergen.

Danielson-av., s. s., 109 ft. e. of 4th-st., 50x100	$122

Hudson City.

Lot No. 18, block No. 13, Harrison-place, 25x96	$900

Greenville.

Wilkinson and Berkley avs., n. e. corner, 50x100	$1,460

Newark.

Frelinghuysen-av., 175 ft. n. of Emmet-st., 25 ft.	$3,500
Lusk-st., e. s., 200 ft. from South Orange-av., 30x97	450
South-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Linden-st., 30x100	700
Wright-st., w. s., 30 ft. n. of Halsted-av., 30x85	1,200

Belleville.

Southeast corner Garret L. Speers' land, 3 30-100 acres	$1,460
Milburn and Livingston's 45 13-100 acres	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 1ST-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., two blocks from Prospect Park, a splendid mansion, 45x50; all improvements; ten lots of ground and stable; handsome shade trees, shrubbery, &c.; walls frescoed by an Italian artist; burglar alarm, and all in perfect order. Inquire on the premises.

A THREE-STORY HOUSE, A PERFECT gem, $22,500, and a four-story house, complete in every particular, $30,000; 53d-st., 8th and 7th avs.; the last of twelve houses. Apply to J. W. STEVENS, on the premises, or No. 30 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND WELL-IMPROVED property on Mercer-st., through to Greene, near Clinton-place, suitable for any large business, and early possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—FOR sale, a property on 5th-av., 50x100 feet, all covered with first-class buildings; suitable for a hotel, club or institution; located near 42d-st.; price $150,000; ground in fee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN.

THAT SPLENDID FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and lot, No. 15 East 54th-st., will be sold at a great bargain. Open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE.—512 LOTS WITH LARGE front on Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn. Also eighteen acres, south side of Staten Island. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, furnace in cellar, ground handsomely laid out, carriage-house, fruit and ornamental trees; lot 200x380 feet; unparalleled view and neighborhood; terms easy. The owner, photograph and plans of the house can be seen any day this week at Room No. 5, No. 132 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 1½ P. M., or apply to WM. JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT RUTHERFORD PARK, TWO minutes from the depot, a new cottage, pleasantly situated, and lot 50x150; price $3,800. Apply to W. N. CRANE, Nos. 47 and 49 Greene-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF THE FINEST building lots on Orange Mountain, near Llewellyn Park, for sale low for close an estate. Apply to DAVID R. GREEN, No. 122 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., choice building plots close to the depot for sale by the Mount Rutherford Company, at private sale only. Apply at the office on the premises, or to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE on Mount Hope, Westchester County; elevated, commanding position; within three minutes' walk of Tremont Depot, 45 minutes from 26th-st., three blocks from Central-av. The grounds are ornamented with choice fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; the garden is well stocked with vegetables, grapes, strawberries, &c.; the house contains about 14 rooms, kitchen, vegetable and heater cellar; first floor and halls frescoed throughout; hall and stairs hard wood; good stable, carriage-house and hennery. All in perfect order. Apply to J. S. SMITH, No. 51 Walker-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 107 acres of land, with crop, in Sullivan County, near Monticello, 60 acres of which are highly cultivated, and the remainder consisting of excellent pasturage, together with dwelling and four outbuildings, all in first-rate order, stock and farming utensils. For particulars apply to Mr. LAVIN, No. 63 3d-av., or Mr. BENEVILLE, No. 156 Broadway. (Also, a very handsome road horse, 15½ hands high, light top wagon and harness, in good order.)

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT AT Burlington, N. J., with large new modern mansion and ornamental grounds, and twenty acres crowded with the choicest bearing fruits of all kinds, the whole in perfect condition. Superior location, easy payments, and full particulars of E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED MANSION, GROUNDS, &c., to let or lease, on the East River, about 12 miles from Union-square; easily approached; mansion quite spacious, with all the modern improvements and elegantly furnished; land from 6 to 60 acres; stables and coach-houses roomy and complete; fine garden, fine fruit, fine shade and a perfect English lawn; grass grows to the water's edge. Rent—(to a private family) —$4,000 for either season or year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 42 WEST 24TH-ST., near 5th-av.; house contains all modern improvements; is in the very best neighborhood; street laid with Nicolson pavement; rent $2,200 per year; possession at once. Apply to Dr. GANO, No. 44 same street, next door.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a large double store and extension—three lofts, cellar and sub-cellar—adapted for packing business or manufacturing. Will let store and cellar without lofts, or lofts without store, if desired. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 169 Fulton-st.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, AT WESTfield, N. J., one hour from City, very fine new house; all City improvements and conveniences; fine grounds, fruit and shade trees, stable, coach-house, &c.; rent about $1,500. Address B. D. BACON, Box No. 1,761 P. O., N. Y.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE, CARPETED, seven rooms, on Hudson River, 25 miles; only $250 for season; also for sale, a country seat, furnished, 16 acres. C. H. GREEN, Piermont, N. Y.

ON SHREWSBURY RIVER—FURnished house to rent for the season; nearly new; ten rooms; ten minutes' walk from depot; terms low. Apply to GEO. B. CHAMPLAIN, Red Bank, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE in Brooklyn to cost about $13,000, on easy terms; healthy location; all improvements, &c.; full particulars required. Address RUSSEL, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR two or three months, at or near Yonkers. Address, with full details, Box No. 2,986 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.

JUNE 29, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: I want a place on the Hudson, east side, above the Highlands, or on south side of Long Island; within 100 miles of New-York preferred, and on the water; a large house on the river; no matter whether old-fashioned or modern; with good shade trees, and from ten to fifty or more acres of land.

For such a place I am willing to pay from $15,000 to $40,000 CASH. Will you advertise, promising to consider as strictly confidential any offers to me?

Yours very truly, * * * *

Homer Morgan, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, has received the above from a gentleman who is desirous of getting possession of such a home on the Hudson, at the earliest period practicable. Gentlemen wishing to dispose of their places for CASH, who will send description of their property, where located, and the LOWEST CASH price, may be assured that their communications will be regarded as STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction at Schuylkill Arsenal, on WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain WM. H. GILL, Military Storekeeper U. S. Army, a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of

34,285	uniform jackets, Veteran Reserve Corps	New
47,740	yards worsted cords	New
673¾	yards black cloth	New
1,054¾	yards green kersey	New
3,000	common tents, linen	New

There will also be sold at the same time, a large lot of damaged clothing and equipage and Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of

2,700	woolen blankets,
25,423	uniform coats,
857	sack coats,
1,188	forage caps,
409	shirts,
886	pairs stockings,
4,036	pairs trousers,
1,100	grain sacks,
20	sets harness,
21,450	feet galvanized pipe,
19,925	feet gaspipe, assorted,

and a variety of articles, embracing chevrons, drawers, flags, knapsacks, camp-kettles, bolts, carts, saddles, tools, &c., &c.

Terms cash, payable in United States currency. All property purchased must be removed within five days. Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of Captain Gill, Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction-rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Q. M. Gen. and Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

STEAMTUG AND BARGES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Clark's Wharf, Locust Point, Baltimore, under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., on SATURDAY, 3d July next, at 12 o'clock noon, the steamtug STEPHEN DECATUR and barges HOPE and JAMES B. GOULD.

The tug is staunch, sea-worthy, and in good condition, of 114 49-100 tons burden, six years old, Philadelphia built, and will be sold with all her tackle and furniture, consisting in part of charcoal iron boiler and high pressure engine, 26-inch cylinder, 26-inch stroke, built by Neafie & Levy; metallic boat, chain cable, &c.

The barges are iron, of 100 tons capacity each, in good order, and will be sold with furniture and tackle on board.

These vessels can be seen at above wharf till day of sale; and every facility will be granted to persons who wish to examine them with a view to purchase, on application to Captain E. A. Bancroft, A. A. Q. M., No. 51 S. Sharp-st.

Terms cash on day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Q. M. Gen'l,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen'l U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.

Elegant Household Furniture, Piano, &c., consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatel and reps, gilt-frame French-plate pier mirrors, rosewood marble-top mirror back and door stageres, rosewood marble-top centre tables, window curtains and cornices, Plimpton secretary bedsteads, black-walnut wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., mattresses, pillows, bolsters, lounges, easy chairs, black-walnut marble-top buffet, dining chairs, black-walnut desks, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

a number of rosewood and mahogany frame pianos, by the best makers; also, the entire stock of bonnets, round hats, velvets, ribbons, flowers, laces, &c.; also, the store fixtures, being the entire stock of the fashionable millinery establishment of the late Mrs. Jane R. Davidson, to be sold without reserve.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 2, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:

2,400 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,200 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo *Veteran*, from Messina.
Immediately after within their store:
3 casks Smyrna Figs.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS AND ART GALLERIES, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, July 1 and 2, at 7 o'clock: Sale of a large collection of books—many of value—in various departments of literature; also stationery, croquet sets, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

(OF ILLINOIS)

First Mortgage Seven per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

These Bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time, if desired.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles; total amount of bonds, $2,000,000, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, the bonds being secured by a First Mortgage on the whole road, equipment and entire property of the Company.

This road runs east and west on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois, which will furnish local business sufficient to make it a first-class paying road; while with its connections with many principal lines its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country. A glance at a map will convince any one that the prospects of this road are most promising.

The whole line has been graded at a cost of $1,200,000, which has been paid with funds realized from stock subscriptions, and is now ready for the rails, which are being rapidly put down. The whole road will be completed early the coming Fall.

We offer a limited number of these bonds at 95 and accrued interest in currency, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS.

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

BUY AND SELL MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS,
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE,
TOPEKA, June 11, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of Kansas, falling due July 1 proximo, will be paid at the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, No. 336 Broadway.

GEORGE GRAHAM, State Treasurer.

OFFICE HOUSTON TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date at the National City Bank.

D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.

Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

JACOB CAMPBELL, President.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY.

Books of subscription to the HANSOM CAB COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1869, at the offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Nassau-st., and of Messrs. ED. W. BRANDON & CO., No. 133 Water-st.

ED. W. BRANDON,
JEROME BUCK,
HENRY SPEAR, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY:

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 12th inst. inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF CEDAR FALLS & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 41 Cedar-st. corner William-st., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, less Government tax.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX City Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the Preferred stock of the Company at par on and after the 1st of July next at this office. Interest thereon will cease from and after that date.

M. K. JESUP, President.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Coupons of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1869, will please present them on and after that date at this Bank.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR A Board of Directors of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, July 5, 1869. Polls open from 10 to 11 A. M.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OLD Adams Express Company are requested to meet at No. 35 Broad-st., office of Messrs. Osgood Brothers, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, on business of special importance.

DAVID L. EINSTEIN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD Company.—The coupons of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in Gold Coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's Office, No. 40 Washington-st., Boston.

WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia, due on the 1st July, will be paid by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railroad Company, due 1st July, 1869, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after 1st prox.

B. E. SMITH, President.

$25,000.—ST. LOUIS AND IRON Mountain Railroad Bonds for sale at 85, and the accrued interest; these are the cheapest first-class bonds in the market. Apply to HEWITT & BYERSON, No. 37 Wall-st.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES OF ALL kinds bought at highest market price, by LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 to $100,000, on first-class New-York City real estate, to owners only. H. A. GRAHAM, No. 62 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,

Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities.

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	116⅛	117	5-20 Coupon,'67.	115⅝	115¾
Coupon, 1881	117	117¼	5-20 Coupon,'68.	115⅝	115¾
5-20 Regis., 1862	116¾	116⅞	10-40 Regist'd.	107	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	121⅝	121⅞	10-40 Coupon	108	108¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	117	117¼	Gold	137¼	137⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	118⅝	118⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac.	105⅞	106⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,

FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.

A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price.

Full information furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

Until further notice the Treasury will purchase one million of its Bonds on alternate Thursdays, commencing July 1, and will offer for sale one million of gold coin on alternate weeks, commencing Thursday, July 8.

Particulars of the conditions of the purchase and sale will be furnished on application at this office, and be published in the public Press for two days prior to each sale or purchase.

By direction of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE,

Mobile and Montgomery First Mortgage Bonds, Atlantic and Gulf First Mortgage Bonds, Memphis and Little Rock First Mortgage Bonds, Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds, Memphis City Bonds, South Carolina Bonds, Memphis and Charleston Stock, and Southwestern Railroad Stock.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.

Mississippi Central 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, Mississippi and Tennessee 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, Houston, Texas, and Central 1st Mortgage Bonds, Macon and Augusta Indorsed Bonds, Memphis and Charleston 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, Montgomery and West Point 1st Mortgage Bonds, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Memphis City past due coupons; also, Southern Bank notes, by

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
No. 9 New-st.

LEVY & BORG,
No. 41 Pine-st., New-York,

Want the following Southern Securities:

Memphis City Bonds, indorsed by Memphis and Charleston Railroad.
Shelby County (Tenn.) Bonds.
Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Bonds.
Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Bonds.
Memphis and Charleston Railroad Bonds and Stock.
Mississippi Central Railroad Bonds.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 22, 1869.

HOLDERS OF THE GUARANTEED Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness of this Company in New-York can have the coupons due thereon July 1, 1869, paid on presentation at the office of H. H. KIMPTON, Banker, No. 9 Nassau-st., less United States tax.

Holders of these Bonds and Certificates elsewhere will present their coupons at the Carolina National Bank of Columbia, S. C., for payment.

H. P. HAMMETT, President.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date, on presentation at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules will be furnished on application. Lots of twenty or more coupons will be received for examination on the 29th and 30th June.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

AMONG THE VALUABLES STOLEN from this bank were four certificates for $5,000, issued by the Assistant United States Treasurer of this City, Nos. 4,560, 4,561, 4,562 and 4,563, and payable to the New-York National Exchange Bank or bearer; also, one certificate for $5,000, dated in December last, payable to Ocean National Bank, No. 5,460, and one dated May, 1869, for $5,000, No. 5,703. Payment was stopped on Monday last.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

O. E. WOOD,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

invites attention of capitalists to the following first-class

RAILROAD BONDS:

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD 8 PER CENTS LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, 50 miles finished west from La Crosse, free of Government tax, at 92½ and interest.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD

7 per cent., lease assumed BY ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, price 85 and interest.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK,

GUARANTEED BY STATE OF GEORGIA, $10,000 per mile, 20 years, 7 per cent., payable in New-York, complete next November, 90 and interest.

COLUMBUS (O.) AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND,

connecting Columbus with Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 7 per cent., price 80 and interest.

ORANGE AND NEWARK,

principal and interest guaranteed by NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, 7 per cent., free of Government tax, 95 and interest. These Bonds pay from 7½ to 9½ per cent. interest.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT

SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT BONDS
OF THE
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,
IN NEW YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

The Bonds are secured by a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. per annum, and the mortgage now covers ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE MILES OF A THOROUGHLY BUILT AND FULLY EQUIPPED RAILROAD IN ACTIVE OPERATION, extending from Houston, Texas, in a northerly direction toward the Red River, where it is intended to connect with the Railroads now building from Lawrence, Kansas City and St. Louis, with a branch road to Austin, twenty-five miles of which is now in operation. It also covers valuable prairie and timber lands, to the amount of 6,400 acres for each mile of road built. The Bonds issued and to be issued are limited to $20,000 per mile.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

Shephard Knapp, Esq., and William Walter Phelps, Esq., are Trustees under the mortgage.

The Railway as built and projected passes through the most fertile and thickly-populated portion of the State of Texas, and during the past three years has earned more than double the amount necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund upon its bonds.

For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

OCEAN BANK ROBBERY.

The following Bonds and Coupons, the property of the customers of the Ocean National Bank, were stolen on the 27th or 28th of June, 1869. The public are cautioned against purchasing the same:

No. 77,000, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Coupon Bond, for	$500
No. 33,630, 5-20 of 1867, U. S. Coupon Bond, for	500
No. 38,644, 5-20 of 1867, U. S. Coupon Bond, for	500
No. 108,722, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Coupon Bond, for	100
No. 77,055, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Coupon Bond, for	500
No. 138,004, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Coupon Bond, for	1,000
No. 475, Land Grant Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	1,000
No. 63,712, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Bond, for	1,000
No. 25,145, 5-20 of 1867, U. S. Bond, for	1,000
No. 19,830, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Bond, for	1,000
No. 19,831, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Bond, for	1,000
No. 19,832, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Bond, for	1,000

Loan of June 30, 1864.

No. 99,169 to 99,183, both inclusive.

Coupons from 6 ₩ cent. of 1881 Bonds, dated Nov. 16, 1861. Nos. 30,085, 30,086, 30,087, 30,088, 31,718, 31,722, 32,895, 101,326, 101,327, 101,337. From U. S. 5-20, July 1, 1867, No. 118,285 to 118,291, both inclusive.

From 5-20 of 1867, Nos. 155,200 to 155,255, both inclusive, $30 each—three (3) Coupons of each number due July, 1868, Jan., 1869, July, 1869. From 10-40s, No. 90,991 to 91,040, both inclusive, two (2) Coupons of each number, $25 each, due Nov., 1868 and May, 1869.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

THE FOLLOWING BONDS WERE stolen from the OCEAN NATIONAL BANK on Sunday last:

$23,000		1865s
viz.:	Bonds.	
146,875	1	$1,000
146,959 to 146,960	2	2,000
102,431	1	1,000
144,991	1	1,000
141,796 to 141,800	5	5,000
11,917	1	1,000
33,182	1	1,000
11,914	1	1,000
11,912 to 11,913	2	2,000
39,347 to 39,348	2 of $500	1,000
36,932 to 36,935	4 of $500	2,000
49,519	1	500
4,000	1	500
36,886 to 36,887	2	1,000
4,600 to 4,604	5	2,500
4,599	1	500
Total	31	$23,000
And		
$18,000		1867s
viz.:		
84,046 to 84,051	6	$6,000
105,597 to 105,599	3	3,000
105,616	1	1,000
118,385 to 118,387	3	3,000
26,317 to 26,318	2	2,000
122,656	1	1,000
122,666	1	1,000
120,573	1	1,000
Total		$18,000
And		
$19,000		1865s, new
viz.:	Bonds.	
100,469 to 100,487	19 of $1,000 each	$19,000
And		
$15,000		10-40s
viz.:	Bonds.	
39,231 to 39,237	7	$7,000
51,476 to 51,478	3	3,000
31,660	1	1,000
31,677	1	1,000
72,858 to 72,860	3	3,000
Total		$15,000
		19,000
		18,000
		23,000
Grand total		$75,000

A reward of twenty-five per cent. will be paid for the restoration, in whole or part, on application to CAPTAIN JNO. S. YOUNG, No. 61 Broadway, Room No. 17.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds,
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage 8 Per Cent Bonds,
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds,
DUBUQUE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds,
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Funding Bonds,
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds,
MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds,
due July 1, 1869, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st proximo, less Government tax; also,
DUE JULY 1, 1869,
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of Second Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax.
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD OF GEORGIA COUPONS, of Consolidated 7 per Cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-st.

$25,000 REWARD.

The Board of Directors of the Ocean National Bank will pay the sum of $25,000 for the arrest and final conviction of the party or parties who robbed the bank, between the evening of the 26th and the morning of the 28th of June, 1869; also, for the recovery and return of the money stolen, twenty-five per cent. (25 per cent.) of the amount returned; also, for the recovery and return of United States bonds stolen 10 per cent. (ten per cent.) of amount returned; also a liberal per centum for the return of miscellaneous securities.

By order of the Board.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.

LOST OR MISLAID.

$27,000 Florida Railroad Company 8 per cent. Freeland bonds with coupons, from March 1, 1860, inclusive, Nos. 421 to 455, 471 and 472 for $1,000 each. A suitable reward will be paid for them if left at the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said bonds.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the South Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 40 Washington-st., Boston.

WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRY CHAFFIN,

PRACTICAL EMBALMER.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR ICE!
A SUBSTITUTE FOR ICE!

PROCESS ENTIRELY NEW, REQUIRING ONLY A SHORT TIME.

This process is desirable for all contagious diseases. The body can be kept for an indefinite period. The body is not mutilated. Indorsed by the leading undertakers and sextons of this and adjoining cities. RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

City reference as regards its efficiency to be seen at the office.

OFFICE NO. 713 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 22.
Residence—No. 34 Watts-st.
CORGAN BROTHERS,
No. 2 2d-st., and No. 307 Bowery.
Mount Vernon—BURR DAVIS.
White Plains—RICHARD BURNS.
New-Rochelle—BURR REDFIELD.

Orders received at the offices of the leading undertakers and sextons day or night.

PROMPT ATTENTION PAID TO ALL ORDERS OUT OF THE CITY.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARBLE COLORING COMPANY, No. 79 3d-av., northeast corner of 12th-st., (one flight,) New-York, is now prepared to grant licenses for States, Territories and Districts, for permanently coloring through the entire mass, in any tint desired, all kinds of marble, granite, stones, bricks, terra-cotta, and other mineral or earthy substances. The coloring material cements and hardens all substances colored by it. Soft sandstone, brick, &c., are made solid and strong, as well as beautiful for all architectural purposes at small cost. Apply by letter or personally at the Laboratory of the Company, No. 79 3d-av., where a large collection of samples may be seen and circulars obtained. Also, mantels, table and buffet tops, &c., for sale, or colored to order.

HEALING SALVE.—THE ONLY SURE cure is Berg's Universal Russian Healing Salve; wounds, cuts, bruises and sores of all kinds are speedily cured; come and try it free of charge. Office No. 290 Bowery. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25c., 50c., and $1.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 393 CANAL-ST.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000
SURPLUS, JUNE 22, 1869	87,419
ASSETS	$237,419

The Board of Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.

June 21, 1869.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered the usual quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws.

All interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and will be entitled to interest as a deposit.

Deposits made before July 21 will receive interest as from July 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to July 1.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1869.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS, $108,186 16.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston this 23d day of June, 1869, it was

Voted, That a dividend of $5 per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 3d day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 26th instant. Payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said city; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 23 Sears Building, corner of Court and Washington sts., in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 26th inst. until the 3d of July next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 25, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly Dividend (No. 22) of 2¼ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of July proximo, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.

The transfer books will close on the 6th July, at 2 P. M., and reopen on the 17th July.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORRY, Penn., June 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 5.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a quarterly Dividend of Two and a-half per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1, 1869, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer books will be closed the 25th day of June to reopen July 2.

F. A. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer books will be closed 23d inst. at 3 P.M., and reopened on the morning of July 6.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable on the first day of July next at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 19, 1869, and opened at 10 A. M. July 2, 1869.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent., (3½ ₩ cent.,) free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 19th day of July.

Transfer books will be closed until the 19th prox.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, NO. 28 COURT, CORNER OF REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN, June 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable July 1.

WM. T. LANE, Secretary.

THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, WATKINS, N. Y., June 24, 1869.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable at the office of the Company at Watkins, Schuyler County, New-York, on and after July 1, 1869.

DANIEL BEACH, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, June 28, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared the usual Dividend of Six per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Four per Cent., both free of all taxes, payable to shareholders on and after 1st of July next.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., (free of all tax,) payable on and after July 1, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from June 26 to June 30, inclusive.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 6th of July, 1869.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which day the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th of July next.

The transfer book will remain closed from this date until July 10.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after July 12.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer book will remain closed from this date until July 2.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to day of payment.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, payable July 6, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 8th of July proximo.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Montague-st., (Mechanics' Bank Building,) BROOKLYN, June 28, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1.

WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until 1st proximo.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1869.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of $3 per share, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, prox.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) Per Cent., and Government tax, has been declared THIS DAY, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after THURSDAY, July 1, free of tax.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MERCER AND GRUNDY COUNTY BONDS, STATE OF MISSOURI.—The semi-annual interest due July 1, on the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg) L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest from July 1.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free of Government tax) will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto of $5 and upward, on and after MONDAY, July 19.

Interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal from July 1.

Deposits made NOW will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on and after July 7, 1869.

THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6TH JULY next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES have declared the usual dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of one per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months on the above-entitled sums, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum. Payable on or after July 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 15, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st proximo, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 23d inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 6th of July next.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., Treasurer's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent, on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 20.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, June 24, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable on the 3d of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 3d July. Stockholders upon the New-York books will receive their dividends at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

J. LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all taxes, payable July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed on June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st prox.

JNO. T. HILL, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after July 1 prox.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., until 1st July next.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will be closed until July 9, prox.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, July 3.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 12.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of STRASBURGER & NUHN is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. EDWARD NUHN. OSCAR STRASBURGER and GEORGE FRITZ will sign in liquidation.

OSCAR STRASBURGER.
EDWARD NUHN.
GEORGE FRITZ.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of STRASBURGER, FRITZ & PFEIFFER, and will continue the import business of German, French and English Fancy Goods, Toys, Glass and China Ware, as heretofore conducted by the old firm, at No. 394 Broadway.

OSCAR STRASBURGER.
GEORGE FRITZ.
GEORGE F. PFEIFFER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of SEARLS & MILLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign the firm name in liquidation.

WILLIAM SEARLS,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869. GEORGE M. MILLER.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the stock brokerage business at No. 20 Broad-st., under the firm name of E. H. MILLER & SON.

EDMUND H. MILLER,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869. GEORGE M. MILLER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of COCHRAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES P. COCHRAN, THOMAS COCHRAN and WILLIAM BARBOUR are alone authorized to settle the business of the concern, and will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

CHARLES P. COCHRAN,
THOMAS COCHRAN,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. MORRISON.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm-name of MORRISON, HERRIMAN & CO., for the purpose of importing white goods, linens, laces and embroideries, at Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

GEORGE A. MORRISON,
JOHN HERRIMAN,
JOSEPH C. ALEXANDER.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HART & HALE, for the transaction of a general stock commission and banking business.

J. L. HART.
W. S. HALE.

MR. ISAAC ISELIN RETIRES FROM our firm, and Mr. ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., becomes a partner thereof from this date.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869. A. ISELIN & CO.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, Aug. 21

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA..........July 3 | IOWA..........July 17
DORIAN.........July 7 | BRITANNIA......July 24
CAMBRIA........July 10 | COLUMBIA.......July 31

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, July 7 | Tarifa, Thursday, July 22
Samaria, Thursday, July 8 | Cuba, Wednesday, July 28
Java, Wednesday, July 14 | Tripoli, Thursday, July 29
Malta, Thursday, July 15 | China, Wednesday, Aug. 4
Scotia, Wedn'sday, July 21 | Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants,
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.........................$145, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers,
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, July 3, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 10, 1 P. M.
ETNA (via Halifax).......Tuesday, July 13, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30 and $35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO	3,015 tons	July 7, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA	3,392 tons	July 14, at 5 P. M.
MANHATTAN	2,865 tons	July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO	3,132 tons	July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA	2,965 tons	Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA	3,125 tons	Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE....................(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE....................(Currency)...$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON. INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN..............................July 7
CITY OF LIMERICK...........................Aug. 4

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:

To Southampton.$30, Cur'y | To Havre...$35, Currency
To Antwerp...$35, Currency | To Paris......38, Currency

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, July 3, at 12 M.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, July 10, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 10.—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain HUDSON.

Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, July 9. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E.L.TINKLEPAUGH,Aug.23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS..........................July 8
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN......................July 23

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........................July 8
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)...July 15
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...................July 22

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The steamships

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, THURSDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA...............KEMBLE...Saturday, July 3
GEO. CROMWELL..........VAILL....Saturday, July 10

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The SARAGOSSA will sail July 14.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J.B.NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WE DESIRE A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE partner in our business, which is wholesale; well established, very safe and profitable; about $20,000 desired to meet demands of rapidly increasing business. Address DUANE-ST., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)

—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.,)

—AT 6:30 P. M.—

For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, Will leave New-York from Pier No. 28 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 28 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent. L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 681 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Baggage called for at residence and checked through to destination; also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Fri., July 2.....9:30 A. M.	Fri., July 2......1:30 P. M.
Sat., July 3....10:30 A. M.	Sat., July 3......2:30 P. M.
Sun., July 4.......9 A. M.	Sun., July 4.........4 P. M.
Mon., July 5.......7 A. M.	Mon., July 5........6 A. M.
Mon., July 5....12:30 P. M.	Mon., July 5.....4:30 P. M.
Tues., July 6.......3 P. M.	Wed., July 7.....6:30 A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG. FARE 50 CENTS. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, July 4, at 7:30, 34th-st. at 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall; returning, leaves Newburg at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8½; 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and D. DREW, will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31. Leaving Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:15, connecting with the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDing at White Stone, Bayles' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawauhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and Newburg, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, Marlboro' and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN, leave Pier foot of Harrison-st., daily at 4 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at Whitestone, Sands Point, Glenwood and Roslyn.—Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, East River, SUNDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P.M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N.R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON SANGER and ABRAHAM SANGER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Simon Sanger and Abraham Sanger, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of 2d March, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 30th day of June, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy2-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGH G. LAMBERT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at New-York City, in said district, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., New-York City, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1869. JOSEPH W. VAIL, Assignee.

NO. 2,167.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC MEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Isaac Meyer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of June, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je25-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of June, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES S. SEYMOUR, of the town of Mount Clair and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in bankruptcy, at No. 28 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of June, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. ALBERTSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. SCHEPELER, JOHN D. SCHEPELER, and LEON ROSENPLAENTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John F. Schepeler, John D. Shepeler and Leon Rosenplaenter, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES T. DRUMGOLD and WILLIAM L. PROCH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James T. Drumgold and William L. Proch, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all thier debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of July, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of June, 1869.
je18-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC MEYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac Meyer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1869.
je25-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GRAVES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Graves in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of July, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je25-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDRES W. KETCHAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Andres W. Ketcham, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of July, A.D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of June, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je18-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM ROSENBLUTH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Abraham Rosenbluth, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of July, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je18-law3wFr*

NO. 2,208.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CARL SCHWEDLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Carl Schwedler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of June, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je18-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID B. DEARBORN and GEORGE A. DEARBORN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 29th June, 1869.
ju2-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC W. WINN, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac W. Winn, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869. ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.
jy2-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES ATKINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James Atkins, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 14th day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.
jy2-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC A. PERRY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac A. Perry, of the Village of Catskill, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; by the District Court of said District.—Dated April 8, 1869. RUFUS W. WATSON, Assignee,
je18-law3wF* Catskill, Greene County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM ROSENBLUTH, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Abraham Rosenbluth, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated 12th June, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je18-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE MATTER OF ALBERT BAMBERGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert Bamberger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je25-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.: At the City of Newburgh, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1867.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SAMUEL STANTON, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange and State of New York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
LEWIS B. HALSEY,
je18-law3wF* of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1869 July Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after July 19, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

1869. JULY INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. COR. OF CANAL-ST.

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.

Deposits made NOW will draw interest from July 1.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, | DAVID B. GOULD,
JACOB F. CARLTON, | ELIAS J. BEACH,
WM. VAN NAME, | GEO. M. WOODWARD,
PETER VOORHIS, | B. F. SHERMAN,
J. P. RICHARDS, | AMOS P. HAWLEY,
JOHN C. BISHOP, | CHAS. W. CARPENTER,
JAS. S. CARPENTIER, | WILLIAM L. COLE,
BART. B. CHAPELL, | H. R. CONKLIN,
THOMAS J. COUTANT, | JAMES DENNIS,
G. L. GODDARD, | GEORGE JARVIS,
GERSHOM BANKER, | ELI MARTIN,
CONRAD WETTYEN.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3, 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

1869. JULY INTEREST—The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and will draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit.

DEPOSITS made on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JULY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, June, 1869.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five per Cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, 1869.

All Interest not called for will remain as Principal, and draw Interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS in addition from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1869.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums over $500 which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 20th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.

All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before July 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, WILLIAM REMSEN, Secretaries.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

A deposit before July 20 will draw interest from July 1—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH-ST.

Interest allowed on deposits made on July 7, 1869, SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $6,250,697 07.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVings Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD PIANO, IN good order; price $150. Apply at No. 60 East 129th-st., near 4th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French school for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1869.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A COMPETENT TEACHER, CONnected with a female school of reputation, offers his services during vacation (two months) as private tutor to a family in the country. Address B. C. L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS THRO' Amer. School Inst. should apply now. Demand for Autumn is good. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with large closets, water, bath and board for two, only $16 a week, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BOARD AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, in a private family where there are a few select boarders; a party of three or four adults could be accommodated; permanent preferred; references required. Address Box P, Station M, New-York City.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., handsomely furnished front rooms on second, third and fourth floors to rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Esq., No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 119 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVing-place, handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, for families or party of gentlemen, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR ST. Denis Hotel, nicely furnished rooms with board, in a small, quiet family, on reasonable terms, for the Summer.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen, with furnished rooms and board; references required.

NO. 12 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Good rooms, well furnished, to be had with or without private table, at low figures; brown-stone house.

NO. 33 EAST 19TH-ST.—TO LET IN A private family, two pleasant, well-furnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only—No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

FRONT AND BACK ROOM TO LET on second floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 74 Lexington-av.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—Handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen, without meals, or breakfast, if desired.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, at No. 134 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD IN THE Valley of the Housatonic, Glen House, Cornwall, Litchfield County, Conn.; two trains from New-York daily; large airy rooms; several acres of ground, good shade, plenty of milk and vegetables; terms moderate. Apply to J. SANFORD JOHNSON, Cornwall, Conn.

Refers to Mrs. J. Bolton, No. 49 West 51st-st.; H. Habberton, at Harper & Brothers; J. C. Calhoun, No. 410 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A VERY pleasant farm-house in the neighborhood of Rev. H. Ward Beecher's, Peekskill, would accommodate one or two first-class families for the season. Those willing to pay liberally for superior accommodations address K., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ANY PERSON seeking retirement, and the advantages of the salt water, will find good accommodations a short distance from Long Branch, where there is good bathing, fishing and sailing. For particulars address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson; the house is well shaded; ample grounds extending to and commanding a view of the river. Apply to J. S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

GOOD PLAIN COUNTRY BOARD at two farm-houses in the Catskill Mountains; terms moderate. Address W. H. BENJAMIN, East Windham, Greene County, N. Y.

GOOD BOARD, AT A VERY MODerate price, in Westchester County. Address W. F., No. 254 East 53d-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE.

T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

This hotel has been entirely rebuilt and much enlarged since last season, now having a capacity for nine hundred guests. The hotel has been entirely refurnished, gas and bells introduced in all the rooms, and in every way it surpasses any watering-place hotel in the world.

Parloti's Brass and String Band has been engaged for the season. Parties leaving New-York by the 8 o'clock A. M. Express, by the Hudson River Railway, go through to Glenn's Falls without change, where the hotel coaches are in waiting, reaching the hotel at 5 o'clock P. M., in time for dinner.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH. Proprietor.

"SURF HOTEL,"

FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

South Side Railroad, Roosevelt-st., 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., to Babylon.

Thence, steamer to beach.

D. S. S. SAMMIS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

GETTYSBURG SPRINGS HOTEL will be opened June 28. Visitors to Summer resorts will find this one of the best hotels in the world. Hotel and furniture entirely new; gas, hot and cold water; with park of over a hundred acres, two large groves and drives; horse railroad from Gettysburg depot to house and spring; two daily mails, telegraph, &c.; in connection with the Katalysine Spring, the battle-field and a high rolling country; pure mountain air, and no musquitoes.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. It is desirably situated on high ground, and distant from the beach about two miles, thus enjoying all the advantages of the sea-breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds of the ocean, making it specially desirable for those in delicate health; it is well shaded and retired. Good stabling. Stages run to beach and cars. Terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE—NYACK ON the Hudson, N. Y., T. R. PROCTER, Proprietor.—Open July 1 as a first-class hotel; situation and grounds unsurpassed; no place this side of West Point compares with it. Board $15 to $18 per week. Fine beach, romantic walks and drives and numerous other attractions.

WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE.—Fine fishing, boating, &c. Daily stage from Monroe on arrival of 10 A. M. train from New-York, via Erie Railroad. For circulars, &c., call on or address Dr. BROWNING & CO., No. 25 East 4th-st., New-York, or Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

LAKE WACCABUC HOUSE—A FEW more rooms may be had upon immediate application to M. R. MEAD, proprietor, Golden's Bridge Post Office, New-York.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay, 1½ hours by South Side Railroad, will be ready for guests June 23; good fishing and bathing. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

THE TURF.

RUNNING MEETING.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, SATURDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, June 26, 30, and July 3.

SATURDAY, JULY 3.

HURDLE RACE—Handicap Sweepstakes; all ages; $500, 2 miles, 8 hurdles.

PARK HANDICAP—Sweepstakes; all ages, 2 miles, $600.

SEQUEL STAKES—2 miles, 3-year olds; $500.

SWEEPSTAKES—2-year olds, ¾ mile; $400.

CONSOLATION PREMIUM—1¾ miles; $400.

Members of the American Jockey Club can obtain badges by applying to Messrs. BAXTER & HENDERSON, No. 18 Broad-st., New-York.

The Messrs. STETSON, of the Astor House, have kindly consented to take charge of the Club-house during the meeting.

The Course can be reached by Coney Island cars, which leave Fulton Ferry every five minutes, direct. Those driving will find the most direct route through Fulton-st. to Clinton to Third-place, thence through to Prospect Park direct.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
EDW. P. MORRIS, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN WILL SELL A SPLENdid family bay horse, fully warranted sound and kind, stylish and prompt, well broke, free from tricks, seven years old, long black tail and mane; a good reliable horse for coupe or wagon. Address HUDSON, Box No. 2,228 Post Office.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, SUITABLE FOR country driving; a good saddle animal; will be sold cheap, as the owner has no further use for her. Apply at Nos. 90 and 92 Mangin-st., between Stanton and Rivington sts., East River.

FOR SALE—A BROOD MARE NEARLY thoroughbred; will be sold low, as the owner has no use for her. Apply at No. 90 and 92 Mangin-st., between Stanton and Rivington sts., East River.

ELEGANT BASKET PHAETON—with pole and shafts; nearly all new. For sale at R. M. STIVER'S, Nos. 98 to 102 East 31st-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMmediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st., without mercury. Manhood restored by his Life Elixir; recommended before marriage.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

NOTICE.—Owing to arrangements effected with the Selwyn Boston Combination, the Pantomime and Lauri Troupe season must terminate on SATURDAY, July 3.

PRODUCTION FOR POSITIVELY 6 NIGHTS of the new grand Spectacular Burlesque Pantomime of CORALLINE; OR, SIR RUPERT THE RECKLESS, introducing NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, COSTUMES, and the LAURI TROUPE IN NEW COMIC SCENES.

In consequence of the preparations necessary for the production of "Dora" and "Black Eyed Susan," THERE WILL BE NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY, JULY 3.

MONDAY JULY 5, DORA AND BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIS and EVERY EVENING during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE,

MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR,
MISS FANNY MORANT,

In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled ENOCH ARDEN.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL, MONDAY, JULY 5, MATINEE. ENOCH ARDEN. Commencing at 1½ o'clock.

THE WAVERLEY.

IMMENSE SUCCESS, GREAT APPLAUSE.

THE DE LAVE FAMILY, ZOE. ZOE. ZOE.

LILLY DE LAVE, the great Female Gymnast.
MONS. DELLRA, the celebrated Contortionist.
MINNIE JACKSON AND ASA CUSHMAN in their wonderful Protean Entertainment.

MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. W. H. WHALLEY.

Mr. Chas. Foster has volunteered.

LIFE IN THE STREETS, LA TOUR DE NESLE.

Mr. W. H. WHALLEY in both pieces.

WONDERS FROM ALASKA.

MOST REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES. Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Admission 25c.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION, JULY FIFTH,

To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." Steamer CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M., and New-Haven, returning at 11 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare for the round trip $2; no charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

The beautiful and commodious steamer SUNNYSIDE can be chartered for the present to select parties for excursions. Apply on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or by letter to Box No. 685 Post Office.

GRAND FOURTH AND FIFTH JULY EXCURSION TO THE SEA-BEACH OF CONEY ISLAND.

The steamboat NORWALK, Captain G. W. WILSON, will leave Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, will leave North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip, at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

These trips will be made every day throughout the whole season.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Saturday and Sunday in Saratoga Springs, the greatest fashionable watering place in America. Tickets for the round trip reduced to $5 50. Take steamer VANDERBILT, Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., FRIDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15, connect with morning train at Troy, arrive at Saratoga 8:45; returning, leave Saratoga Sunday, 5:50 P. M., connect with VANDERBILT, arrive New-York early Monday morning. Tickets sold at No. 308 West-st., between Spring and Charlton.

GRAND EXCURSION ON THE FIFTH OF JULY—To West Point, Cold Spring, and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., Christopher-st., North River, at 8:30, and 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare, for the entire excursion, $1.

FOURTH AND FIFTH JULY EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves Harrison-st. pier every morning at 8 o'clock for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning leaves Peekskill at 1:30 o'clock, stopping at 34th-st. each way.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

GRAND 5TH OF JULY EXCURSION up the Hudson and around Staten Island.—The steamer VANDERBILT, of the Albany and Troy line, will be devoted for this purpose, and the affair promises to be the finest of the season. Notice for time of leaving hereafter. Tickets $1 50. For sale at No. 308 West-st., between Spring and Charlton.

EXCURSIONS.—SPRING HILL GROVE, between Glenwood and Hastings, on Hudson, now open for choice of days. Apply at No. 191 West-st., or at the Grove.

CORPORAL THOMPSON & SON, Proprietors.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

THE VERY FAST STEAMBOAT ARROWSMITH can be chartered for excursions and Sunday-School picnics to Iona or elsewhere. Iona is a most romantic spot, opposite Peekskill, in the midst of the Highlands. S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

Wholesale and retail depots,

No. 145 Fulton-st. and No. 39 Maiden-lane, New-York,

Laboratory, Jersey City, N. J.

EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.

Best quality. Extra size. Call early to get supplied.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL & CO., Manufacturers, No. 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

The EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS can also be obtained of the following parties, who are exclusive dealers in our goods:

Richard Jones, No. 16 John-st.
S. S. Mapes, No. 37 Maiden-lane.
Nichols, Lyon & Co., No. 43 Maiden-lane.
Maxwell & Payson, corner Front and Beekman sts.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.

10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.

3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

The 4 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

Sleeping cars attached to all night trains.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
MONDAY, JULY 5,
OLIVER TWIST.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

THE TWO LEGITIMATE SUCCESSES!
SECOND AND LAST WEEK.

THIS EVENING, DORA, with its splendid cast, and BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

Seats may be secured at the box office; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

Doors open at 7¼. Begins at 8 o'clock. The burlesque begins at 10:10.

This company will appear at WALLACK'S, MONDAY, July 5.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

THEATRE COOL AND PLEASANT.
THE ENTERTAINMENT THE VERY BEST IN THE CITY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN PANTOMIMIST, GEORGE L. FOX.
His latest and most popular production, HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
THE ASTOUNDING KIRALFYS.
MLLE. SANGALI AND SUPERB BALLET.
THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
THE WONDERFUL TRICKS AND CHANGES.
GEO. L. FOX, (the excelsior,) CLOWN.
HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY KIRALFY AND TROUPE OF SENSATIONAL DANCERS, ELEVEN IN NUMBER.

Matinees at 1½, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER

EVERY EVENING AT 8.

FIFTH WEEK OF THE GREAT BURLESQUE TRIUMPH, the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, and the GREAT FRENCH GROTESQUE DANCERS, in H. B. Farnie's new Spectacular Eastern Extravaganza, entitled SINBAD THE SAILOR. SINBAD THE SAILOR.

Produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS AND MUSIC.

NO MATINEE SATURDAY.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—ADMISSION 50 CTS.

Family circle, 30 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1, which include all the MUSEUM CURIOSITIES.

MONDAY, June 28, every AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 8 o'clock, the celebrated tragedian, E. EDDY, will appear in the most startling drama of the age! Eugene Sue's own dramatization of his greatest work, THE WANDERING JEW, supported by an efficient dramatic company, and presented with new scenery, costumes and appointments.

MONDAY, July 5—Fourth of July Jubilee.

THREE PERFORMANCES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

Engagement of the Diminutive Comedian, LITTLE MAC. LITTLE MAC, LITTLE MAC.

Dan Bryant, Dave Reed, G. W. H. Griffin, Hogan, Hughes, Dempster, Dwyer, Grier, Rockefeller.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THE MOST ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE SUMMER RESORT.

THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS, THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

MR. J. LEVY, the greatest Virtuoso of the day, on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with

THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, JULY 2, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Siege of Corinth"..................Rossini
2. Waltz, "Witches Dance"........................Lanner
3. Mazourka, "Ein Herz und ein Sinn" } Strauss
   Polka, Schnell, "Thunder and Lightning" }
4. Grand Fantasie, "Huguenots"...................Meyerbeer
5. Entr 'acte to the Drama "Rosamunde"..Schubert
6. Air and Variations, Solo for Cornet..........Rode
   MR. J. LEVY.
7. Allegretto, from the 7th Symphony.....Beethoven
8. Cosatschoque Fantasie.......................Dargomijsky
9. Overture, "Mignon".........................A. Thomas
10. Polka, "Whirlwind," Solo for Cornet..........Levy
    MR. J. LEVY.
11. Waltz, "Die ersten Curen"...................Strauss
12. Quadrille, "L'Etoile du Nord"...............Jullien

ADMISSION 35 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, $2.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.—THE SOCIETY will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, No. 67 University-place, on MONDAY, July 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of transacting the business of the Society, electing officers for the ensuing year, and celebrating the ninety-third anniversary of our National Independence.

Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati who may be in the City are invited to be present, and unite with us in celebrating the above anniversary.

The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting at the same place at 11 A. M.

By order of HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. IRVING GRAHAM, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST DISTRICT DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.
NEW-YORK CITY, June 26, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., July 27, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this district with

714 bushels Corn, best quality;
29,339 bushels Oats, best quality;
954,844 pounds good merchantable timothy Hay, and
548,742 pounds Straw, of the best quality;

to be delivered at such times at the places hereinafter named as may be required prior to Oct. 31, 1869, as follows:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—600 bushels Oats, 24,400 pounds Hay and 115,000 pounds Straw.

Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—137 bushels Oats, 3,110 pounds Hay.

Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—579 bushels Corn, 1,013 bushels Oats, 39,600 pounds Hay, 45,240 pounds Straw.

Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—55 bushels Corn, 1,034 bushels Oats, 42,339 pounds Hay and 25,171 pounds Straw.

Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor—21 bushels Corn, 921 bushels Oats, 35,770 pounds Hay and 28,400 pounds Straw.

Willet's Point, New-York Harbor—4,050 bushels Oats, 110,000 pounds Hay and 112,800 pounds Straw.

David's Island, New-York Harbor—59 bushels Corn, 684 bushels Oats, 30,543 pounds Hay and 50,400 pounds Straw.

Fort Adams, R. I.—1,779 bushels Oats and 53,569 pounds Straw.

Fort Trumbull, Conn.—1,406 bushels Oats, 47,000 pounds Hay and 30,000 pounds Straw.

West Point, N. Y.—13,000 bushels Oats and 450,000 pounds Hay.

Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—684 bushels Oats, 25,550 pounds Hay and 14,640 pounds Straw.

Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.—675 bushels Oats, 20,000 pounds Hay and 24,000 pounds Straw.

Fort Warren, Mass.—411 bushels Oats, 15,330 pounds Hay and 3,600 pounds Straw.

Boston, Mass., and Fort Independence—2,190 bushels Oats, 81,760 pounds Hay and 33,720 pounds Straw.

Fort Preble, Me.—684 bushels Oats, 25,550 pounds Hay and 6,000 pounds Straw.

Fort Sullivan, Me.—121 bushels Oats, 3,892 pounds Hay and 6,203 pounds Straw.

Delivery to be made on the wharves of the respective posts, and payment to be made according to the weight as certified to by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery.

Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the Corn, Oats, Hay and Straw called for, at each of the above-named places.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become surety in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid not less than for one post that may be deemed of advantage to the public interests.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the forage and straw herein called for at any one or more of the places named herein.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application should be made for additional particulars. By order of

Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Department of the East.

WILLIAM T. HOWELL, Brevet Major and Asst. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. First District, Department of the East.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 66 3D-AV., CORNER OF 11TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed as above, will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at their office, until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 15th day of July next, for the mason, carpenter, cut stone and iron work of the Lunatic Asylum to be erected on Ward's Island.

Proposals to be accompanied with the names of two responsible parties under their own signature, as security for the faithful performance of the contract, and the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any proposal not deemed by them advantageous to the Department.

Printed specifications for the work may be obtained at the office of the Commissioners, and at the office of Renwick & Sands, Architects, No. 88 Wall-st., at which place the plans can be seen and other information obtained.

JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the bids for the erection of a new retort-house for the Metropolitan Gaslight Company has been deferred until July 7, 1869, and all bids are to be sent in on or before 3 P. M. on that day.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

MARSHAL BARLOW.

Action of the Union Republican General Committee.

Formal Censure of the Marshal by the Committee—His Removal Demanded.

The Union General Republican Committee held their regular monthly meeting last evening, in the Committee Room, corner Twenty-second-street and Broadway, JOHN V. GRIDLEY in the chair. The minutes of the special meeting relating to the death of HENRY J. RAYMOND were read and approved.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, one of a Committee to whom was referred the matters of disagreement between some members of the Committee and the United States Marshal, General BARLOW, then arose and read the following preamble and resolutions:

MAJORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, a committee appointed, with instructions to make investigations as to the action of FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in the matter of the appointments under his control; also as to his conduct with reference to the Republican organizations of this City in connection with such appointments, respectfully report:

They that have carefully heard testimony in the premises, which clearly and convincingly shows that Mr. BARLOW, in making the selection of his subordinates, has utterly ignored party, refused to entertain any claim based upon service rendered in the late Presidential campaign to General GRANT and the Republican organization of the country, and only recognizes personal taste and preferences, openly stating that he owed nothing to the Republican Party, but that, upon the contrary, his office was given him from solely personal considerations. Believing that this action and example is ungrateful and without justification; that to the Republican organizations of the country the Administration owes its existence, and upon them must depend for its future life; that that party which has saved the Union, freed millions of slaves, through its efforts defeated the Democratic Party and its principles, and insured for all time justice and equality before the law to all loyal men, cannot with impunity be neglected, ignored or defied, and that the cry against politicians who have fought and won the Republican battle by their faithful energy can only come from ingrate demagogues, who will soon learn that the same breath can unmake that has made them—the undersigned recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the working Republicans of this country in the late Presidential election won the fight.

Resolved, That they are entitled to all legitimate fruits of the victory.

Resolved, That any public man who owes his position to their efforts who ignores them commits political suicide.

Resolved, That FRANCIS C. BARLOW, as a public officer occupying a position which resulted from a Republican political victory, is a representative of the Republican Party, and in honor and truth is bound, upon the recommendations of reliable and trusted Republicans, to appoint men honest and capable, as well as Republicans, to the offices in his gift, and that his refusal to take this course of action, in the judgment of this committee, is a grave error.

Resolved, That this Committee respectfully and earnestly asks the President of the United States to remove from the office he holds FRANCIS C. BARLOW, and that such action will meet with the approval of 45,000 Republicans by this Committee represented; that aside from a bravery in the field, shared with thousands of common soldiers, Mr. BARLOW never has had any claim upon the Republican Party, and that his attempt to do an exclusive political business upon his own personal account ought to result in political bankruptcy.

Resolved, That a copy of the above report and resolutions, duly attested by the officers of this Committee, signed by each member voting for their adoption, be sent to the President of the United States, to each member of his Cabinet, and to each Senator and member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

J. F. ELLERY,
EWD. MILLER,
C. S. SPENCER,
Committee.

After the reading of these resolutions a motion was made for their adoption, when JOHN D. LAWSON, also a member of the Committee, arose and read a minority report, of which the following is a copy:

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, a member of the Special Committee appointed to consider the preamble and resolutions hereto annexed, in regard to the conduct of Major-General BARLOW, differing from the conclusions of the majority of that Committee, submits the following minority report:

The only charges, it will be observed, against General BARLOW are "an offensive and dictatorial manner," and a "failure to show ordinary courtesy to Republican Committees." The first inquiry, therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, should be as to the power of the General Committee to take cognizance of the personal deportment of General BARLOW in his intercourse with his fellow Republicans. The conclusion of the undersigned on this point is, that to do so is clearly outside of the authority of your body; and that to criticise or pass judgment on the manners of members of the party, whether holding office or not, would be unbecoming and undignified in the General Committee, and involve it in an endless series of disputes between individuals and factions, resulting only in great injury to the Republican cause in this City. Had the resolutions referred to your Special Committee charged General BARLOW with disloyalty to the party, by the appointment of other than Republicans as his subordinates, a case would then have been presented for the consideration of your body; but there is nothing of this kind contained in the resolutions, nor was any evidence presented to your Special Committee that he has been guilty of any such practices. And the undersigned further submits the opinion that it is improper for your body to entertain, or be asked to take part in, disputes between members of the party growing out of aspirations for office, or for the elevation of any faction or individual, such matters not being within its political duties and delegated powers. The undersigned, therefore, recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Union Republican General Committee of the County of New-York, declines to take any action on the preamble and resolution concerning General BARLOW, there being nothing therein that can properly be considered by the Committee, or render its interposition useful.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN D. LAWSON.

Copy of preamble and resolutions Referred:

"*Whereas*, Major-General FRANCIS C. BARLOW, since his accession to the position of United States Marshal of this district, has only met respectful solicitations of true and loyal Republicans of this City in the most offensive and dictatorial manner, failing to show ordinary courtesy to the Committee sent by loyal Republican organizations to him; therefore,

Resolved, That the Republican sentiment of this Committee demands the removal from his present office of the said Marshal BARLOW."

After a long and earnest struggle, the majority report was finally adopted, and the resolutions of censure passed by a vote of 49 against 40. The meeting then adjourned.

Union Republican General Committee.

A regular meeting of the Union Republican General Committee was held last evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. A meeting of the Executive Committee was held previous to the meeting of the general body, and the resignation of JOHN KEYSER, Treasurer of the General Committee, which had been referred to them at the last meeting, was accepted.

The meeting of the General Committee was called to order by THOMAS E. STEWART at 8 o'clock, and, after the transaction of some unimportant business, proceeded to the election of officers to fill vacancies with the following result: JAMES W. BOOTH was elected President, *vice* the late Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, resigned. ENEAS ELLIOTT was elected First Vice-President in place of Mr. BOOTH, elected President, and DAVID MILLER was elected Treasurer, *vice* JOHN KEYSER, resigned. These elections concluded the business of the meeting, and the Committee adjourned.

Fire in Sixth-avenue.

At 11:40 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the two-story and a half frame building on the corner of Amity-street and Sixth-avenue, occupied by HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., as a grocery. The flames originated in some unknown manner behind the counter and near the window. When the citizens who arrived first on the scene had forced open the doors on either street, the flames gained fierce headway, and before the arrival of the firemen had gained possession of the entire interior. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents and the building the entire three floors were completely gutted, not even the roof escaping. The flames threw a lurid light around the neighborhood, and attracted a large crowd of interested spectators. The loss cannot be estimated, but is believed to be fully $5,000; insured in the Bowery.

National Irish Republican Convention.

The final meeting of the representatives of the Irish Republican Association was held in the office of the *Irish Republic* newspaper last night. The names of the New-York and Brooklyn delegates have already been printed in the TIMES. The entire delegation will leave for Chicago by a special train on the Erie Railroad to-morrow night. Tickets can be had at No. 241 Broadway. MICHAEL SCANLAN, Assessor Third New-York District, presided. Colonel T. HANLEY acted as Secretary.

Murderous Assault in the Eighth Ward This Morning.

At 1 o'clock a row occurred in Hibernia Hall, in Prince-street, near Mercer, when JOHN CRONIN, of No. 33 West Broadway, was assaulted by two unknown men, who were armed with brass knuckles. They beat him terribly on the head and face, causing several shocking wounds. Dr. ARMSTRONG, of the Central Office, was called and dressed his wounds. The assailants escaped before the Police arrived on the scene of the disturbance.

WASHINGTON.

The Debt Statement—Surprise at the Great Reduction—Reform in the Civil Service—Rigid Examination of Candidates—General Sickles' Hasty Departure.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 1.

The debt statement issued to-day for the 1st of July causes much surprise. It is safe to say that Secretary BOUTWELL is considerably surprised himself at the enormous and unexpected reduction of $16,000,000 in the aggregate of the debt since June 1. It was not anticipated that the reduction would exceed $8,000,000 or $9,000,000, but the accumulations in the cash balance during the past three days have suddenly run it up some $6,000,000 more than was anticipated. The aggregate of the debt is increased by $12,000,000, almost wholly in the items of interest and gold certificates. Nevertheless the increase in the cash resources and in the sinking fund not only neutralizes it but reduces the aggregate by $16,000,000. The Government gold balance, it will be observed, is $2,000,000 less than on June 1, notwithstanding the Customs receipts of $11,000,000 or more, owing to the liberal sales, the prepayment of interest, and the payment of a large amount, yet unknown, of past due coupons. The debt has now reached the lowest figure yet touched since the close of the war. The large currency balance in the Treasury has induced Mr. BOUTWELL to largely increase his purchases of bonds for this week. He to-night issued notice that on Saturday, the 3d, he would receive proposals at the Sub-Treasury for the purchase of 3,000,000 of bonds. This will largely aid in relieving the stringency now prevailing in the money market.

RIGID EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

Colonel FISHER, Commissioner of Patents, to-day designated the three Second Assistant Examiners, for which positions a competitive examination was held last week. This examination was not only very severe, but was conducted and the final decision was made in a manner so unusual in the civil service of this Government, and withal so complete and thoroughly impartial, that it deserves brief mention. There were seventeen applicants who entered the lists for competition. These were all placed in one room, each at a desk, and were given fifty questions to be answered in writing without leaving the room each day, the examination lasting two days. The answers were placed in sealed envelopes with the private marks of each candidate. In another envelope were placed a corresponding private mark and the name of the candidate. During the past week the Commission has examined the answers of each candidate without knowing who he was. Finally a decision was reached. The three examinations which ranked highest were selected, and to-day the candidates were notified to be present at the selection. The announcement was made that such and such marked envelopes bearing the corresponding marks and containing the names were then opened, and the following gentlemen were found to be the successful competitors: M. B. PHILLIPS, Ohio; N. R. SINGLETON, Virginia; J. G. PARKINSON, New-Hampshire. The last-named gentleman was one of the graduates last week at the Deaf Mute Institute in this city.

THE DEPARTURE OF MINISTER SICKLES.

The sudden departure of General SICKLES for Spain to-day, excites some comment here. When here last week he did not expect to leave before the 10th or 15th, and he was to visit this city again. But his departure has been hurried up for reasons not yet developed. His instructions were taken over to him by Secretary FISH on Tuesday night. It is reported that Minister HALE has left Madrid, his resignation having taken effect to-day. The necessity of an able representative at the Spanish Court in view of events now transpiring, has doubtless something to do with General SICKLES' hasty departure.

GRANT AND JOHNSON AT GEORGETOWN.

President GRANT and Ex-President JOHNSON both visited Georgetown College to-day, but the invitations to both gentlemen were so nicely timed that no meeting took place. President GRANT was invited to attend the exercises and distribute the premiums, and Mr. JOHNSON was asked to dinner. Almost instantaneously with the departure of President GRANT'S carriage from the north entrance, the conveyance of Mr. JOHNSON arrived on the south side, and so those who were on the *qui vive* for something to occur were disappointed by the superb management of the Jesuit conductors of the College.

APPOINTMENT.

General F. A. OSBORNE, of Massachusetts, formerly Naval Officer at Boston, was to-day appointed Internal Revenue Supervisor for the newly-consolidated District of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 1.

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR JUNE.

The public debt has decreased over $16,000,000 during the month. The following is a recapitulation of the statement just issued:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin, viz.:	
Bonds at 5 per cent. issued before March 3, 1864	$27,022,000 00
Bonds at 5 per cent., 10-40s, issued under act of March 3, 1864	194,567,300 00
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent	283,677,500 00
Five-twenty bonds, at 6 per cent	1,602,663,800 00
Amount outstanding	2,107,930,600 00
Interest	45,373,930 33
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money, viz.:	
Certificates, 3 per cent. interest	$52,120,000 00
Navy Pension Fund, 3 per cent. interest	14,000,000 00
Amount outstanding	66,120,000 00
Interest	1,382,700 00
Debt Bearing No Interest, viz.:	
Demand and legal tender notes	$356,056,832 00
Postal and Fractional Currency	32,062,027 73
Certificates of gold deposited	30,489,640 00
Amount outstanding	418,608,499 73
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Amount outstanding	$5,063,883 64
Interest	690,680 46
Total debt:	
Principal	$2,597,722,983 37
Interest accrued	48,569,493 79
Less amount of interest paid in advance	1,122,182 00
Interest	47,447,310 79
Total debt, principal and interest	2,645,170,294 16
Amount in the Treasury:	
Coin belonging to the Government	$79,713,072 62
Coin for which certificates of deposit are outstanding	30,489,640 00
Currency	37,097,818 89
Sinking fund in bonds bearing coin interest, and accrued interest thereon	8,867,282 07
Total	$156,167,813 58
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund in the Treasury	$2,489,002,480 58
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo	2,505,412,613 12
Decrease of the public debt during the past month	16,410,132 54
Decrease since March 1, 1869	36,460,779 43

The very large decrease is occasioned by very heavy miscellaneous receipts, returns of which have been made to the Department within the last twenty-four hours.

SIXTH NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

General COCHRAN has accepted, temporarily, the position of Collector for the Sixth Collection District of New-York, and duly qualified.

THE NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

To-day the mails on two thousand routes, directly under charge of the Contract Bureau of the Post Office Department, were started on a new term of service. Postmaster-General CRESWELL has introduced an entire new system of surveillance, which this morning, the first day of the fiscal year, went into operation over every State by divisions and districts, embracing every Post Office and every mail route in the land, and so connected that in a short space of time the efforts and energies of two or three divisions can be combined in the suppression of wrong-doing, or in promoting the interests of the Department under any emergency.

Lecture on Temperance by Horace Greeley.

The announcement that Hon. HORACE GREELEY would speak on the subject of temperance brought a large audience to the Mariners' Temple last evening. The occasion was a regular weekly meeting of the Marine Temperance Society, at which Deacon WILDER presided.

Mr. GREELEY spoke for over an hour, and held the close attention of his hearers by the directness and force of his remarks. He confined himself chiefly to illustrating the proposition that the most moderate possible drinking was still a ruinous mistake. He looked at it from a purely sanitary point of view, leaving out all other considerations. First he gave a chemical analysis of the ingredients of pure alcohol, showing it to be intrinsically a poison that when taken into the stomach is utterly indigestible, and consequently forces its way into the liver, lungs and brain, giving exhilaration to the system. But this effect is simply the consequence of the resistance which nature makes to the poison, and drunkenness is the extreme form of such resistance. It is the effort of the powers of the system to expel the liquor. He closed by taking the ground that alcohol ought not to be sold with any more freedom than other poisons.

Before concluding, he urged the audience and all friends of temperance to push on the cause by word and work.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Another Tugboat Captured—Two Hundred Men on Board—Seizure of Sloops Loaded with War Material.

The formidable expedition for the invasion of Cuba has come to an inglorious end, through the vigilance and activity of Marshal BARLOW and District-Attorney PIERREPONT. As announced in yesterday's TIMES, the former officer dispatched revenue cutters in pursuit of the vessels, which remained off the Long Island coast subsequent to the capture of the two tugboats on Tuesday evening. The result of the pursuit was eminently successful, it having terminated in the capture of the steamtug *Jonathan Chase*, together with two sloops containing the munitions of war of the entire expedition. Only very brief particulars of the capture of the prizes have reached this City, but they are conclusive enough to warrant the statement that the movement for the deliverance of Cuba has been effectually killed, and that the money and time of the Cuban Junta have been expended in vain. With the seizure of the *Chase* over 200 fillibusters were put *hors du combat*, there being that number of men on board of her. She was discovered by the revenue cutter *Mahoning* in the vicinity of Gardiner's Island, and it was ascertained that her passengers formed a portion of Colonel RYAN'S command. As that redoubtable leader was not caught with his forces, it is supposed that he deserted them, and fled into Connecticut. His friends confidently hope that he will return to this City disguised in such a manner as to escape detection.

At the time the fillibusters were overhauled they had fallen into a state of disorganization, deploring their fillibustering experiences and wishing themselves safely back at home. During Sunday and Monday they underwent great suffering and privation. On Tuesday, after learning the capture of the steamer *Catherine Whiting*, which carried provisions for them, they resolved to make a raid on the farmers along the coast. They visited several places and devoured all the food which came in their way, subsequently returning to their tugboat. It is expected that they will arrive here to-morrow, when they will join their comrades now in confinement at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The most important triumph for the Marshal was the capture of the sloops *Winona* and *Fanny* by the revenue cutter *Campbell*, with a large quantity of war material on board. The sloops were employed for the purpose of carrying arms, ammunition and equipments for the expedition. Their cargoes consisted of six 6-pounders to go with the cavalry, six 12-pounders and four 20-pounders Parrott guns; also 4,000 Remington breech-loading rifles, 100,000 rounds of cartridges, equipments for 400 cavalry, together with 8,000 uniforms for infantry—the latter consisting of blue blouses, gray pants and felt hats. The sloops were first seen by the revenue cutter on the Sound opposite Milford, Conn. She gave chase to them, and they ran in shore toward the latter town. One of the sloops managed to unburden herself of a portion of her cargo at Milford Wharf, but what she disembarked was seized and placed in charge of a crew for the cutter.

The news of the capture has been officially telegraphed to Washington, with a request that the Marshal at Milford be instructed to turn over the vessels to the officers from New-York. They will probably be brought to this City to-morrow.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅞ for money, and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 80¾. Stocks steady: Erie, 19½; Illinois, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 1—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens a shade firmer. Middling Uplands, 12⅜d.@12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅝d.@12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. ₩ quarter for old Mixed Western, and 27s. for new Western. Other articles are unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1—1 P. M.

Consols, 92⅞ for both money and the account. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 1—1 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 23s. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal. No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 8s. 9d.@8s. 10d. ₩ cental.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1.

Sugar is firm on the spot; quiet and steady afloat.

HAVRE, Thursday, July 1.

Cotton opens firmer but not quotably higher.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, published to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £185,000 sterling since last week.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 80¾. Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 1—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed a shade firmer; Middling Uplands, 12⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅝d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer.

NAVAL STORES—The market is dull.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1.

Refined Petroleum firmer but not quotably higher.

HAVRE, Thursday, July 1.

Cotton market closed easier, but not quotably lower.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, July 1.

United States Five-twenties closed at 86¾@86⅞ for the old issue.

PARIS, Thursday, July 1.

Bourse steady; Rentes, 70f. 45c. The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 18,400,000f. during the week ending last night.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 1.

FLOUR firmer; Spring Extras, $5 25@$6 25. WHEAT firmer and higher; sales No. 1 at $1 24@$1 24¼. CORN firmer, active and higher; sales No. 1 at 68½c.@69½c.; No. 2 at 69c.@69½c., seller July. OATS dull and lower; sales at 63c.@63½c. RYE dull, heavy and lower; sales at $1@$1 01 for No. 1. HIGHWINES firm, but buyers and sellers apart; sales at 93½c. MESS PORK, $33@$33 12½. LARD, 19c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 12½c. Beef CATTLE firmer; sales at $4 12½@$6, and $7 55@$7 75 for common to choice shipping. HOGS neglected and lower; sales at $8 25@$8 60, and $8 75@$9 25 for Fair to Choice. FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 9,500 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Rye, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 123,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 21,000 bushels Rye, 1,700 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 1.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,700 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $8 for White; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club nominally $1 40; sales 3,500 bushels Chicago Spring, by sample, at $1 32. CORN quiet; sales 1,200 bushels No. 2 at 81c. RYE nominal. CORNMEAL, $1 75 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $20, and Middlings, $23@$28, ₩ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8¼c., Corn, 7¾c., Rye, 8c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c., to Albany, 50c. LAKE IMPORTS—90,600 bushels Wheat, 2,600,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—500 bbls. Flour, 7,300 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, and 1,321,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 1.

FLOUR dull, heavy and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Winter Red, $1 18@$1 20 for No. 2, and $1 23@$1 25 for No. 1. CORN in request at 70c.@72c.; the receipts were light. OATS quiet at 66c.@68c. for No. 2 and No. 1 Mixed. RYE held at $1 03@$1 05 for No. 2, and $1 08@$1 10 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. WHISKY—Buyers at 92c. with sales. COTTON firm at 33c. for Middling. Mess PORK $32 50, with few sellers. Bulk MEATS held at 12½c. for Shoulders, 15¾c. for Rib, 16¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 16¾c. for Clear Sides, all packed. BACON quiet and firm at 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, 17¼c.@17½c. for Clear Rib, and 18c. for Clear Sides. LARD was salable at 19c. for Kettle.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 1.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Flour, 7,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 218,000 bushels; Corn, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—13c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn, 7½c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT dull and unsettled; holders firm; sales early, 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 31@$1 31½; late this afternoon, 7,500 bushels do. at $1 34. CORN neglected and nominal. OATS held firm at 70c., car lots selling at that price. PORK dull at $33 50 for Heavy Mess. LARD dull at 19½c. HIGHWINES neglected and nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 1.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 32½c.; sales, 140 bales; receipts, 487 bales. GOLD, 137¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 151; New-York Sight, ¼ ₩ cent. premium. FLOUR active and firm; 20,000 bbls. were sold for export; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN—White, $1@$1 05. OATS, 73c.@75c. BRAN, $1 07@$1 10. HAY, $26. PORK dull at $34 75. BACON, dull; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD, tierces, 19½c.@21c.; Keg, 21c.@22c. SUGAR nominal; Fair, 9½c.@10c.; Prime, 13c.@14c. MOLASSES, none offering. WHISKY, $1. COFFEE nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 1.

COTTON closed advancing but unsettled: Middling Uplands, 34¼c.; Middling Orleans, 35½c. Quercitron BARK dull; No. 1 at $47. FLOUR dull; sales 1,000 bbls. Extras, $5 50; others unchanged. WHEAT drooping; Red, $1 37@$1 50; Amber, $1 55@$1 75; White, $1 65@$1 75. RYE advanced to $1 35. CORN dull; Yellow unchanged; Mixed Western, 85c.@88c. High Mixed, 90c. OATS steady at 76c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, small business. PETROLEUM unsettled; Crude nominal at 22½c.; Refined, 31c. WHISKY, 94c.@96c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, July 1.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firmer; buyers of Amber at $1 38½; No. 1 Red, $1 32; No. 2 do., $1 26. CORN firmer; sales of No. 1 at 73c.; No. 2 at 70¼c.@71c. OATS held at 65c.; 64½c. was bid. RYE quiet; $1 was bid for No. 1. RECEIPTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, July 1.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT steady; No. 1, $1 28, and No. 2 at $1 24¼. OATS firmer; No. 2 sales at 63c. CORN and BARLEY nominal. RYE dull at $1 01. Grain FREIGHTS dull; 5½c. to Buffalo; 20½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 1.

COTTON firm; Middlings, 34c. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull; Prime, $1 40@$1 45. CORN dull; Prime White, 95c.@96c.; Yellow, 88c.@90c. OATS firmer; 73c.@75c. for Light; 80c. for Heavy. Mess PORK at $34. BACON firm: Rib Sides 18c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.@18½c.; Shoulders, 15c.; Hams, 22c. LARD dull at 20c. WHISKY less firm at $1 07@$1 08.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 1.

COTTON quiet; Middling, 32½c.; Low Middling, 31½c.; Receipts, 12 bales; Exports, 94 bales. FLOUR more active but unchanged. WHEAT—New, $1 35@$1 50. CORN firm at 92½c. OATS dull at 76c. Mess PORK, $34 50. LARD, 21c.@21½c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 18c.@19c.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 1.

FLOUR—Superfine, $4 25. WHEAT—Red, $1 13; White, $1 25. CORN in bulk, 66c. OATS in bulk, 67c. RYE, $1 20. TOBACCO active; sales 219 hhds. at $5 10@$16 25. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $33. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. Sweet-cured HAMS, 19½c. LARD—Tierce, 19½c. HIGHWINES, 92c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 30.

FLOUR, $4 50@$5 37½; Oregon Extra, $4 75@$5 37½; the bulk of the sales effected average about $5. Sales of Choice WHEAT at $1 57@$1 60. Legal-tenders, 74¾.

DETROIT, Thursday, July 1.

WHEAT—Extra White, $1 67; No. 1 do., $1 52; No. 2 do., $1 30; No. 1 Amber, $1 35. CORN, 77c.@80c. OATS dull at 67c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, July 1.

COTTON is quiet and firm; the stock is light; sales, 131 bales; Middlings, 32½c.; receipts, 132 bales; exports, coastwise, 798 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, July 1.

COTTON was in limited demand and closed quiet; sales 250 bales; Low Middlings, 31c.; receipts, 36 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, July 1.

Spirits of TURPENTINE ½c. higher; sales at 38c. RESIN is a shade firmer; sales at $1 70@$4. TURPENTINE, $2 65@$3. TAR steady at $2 25.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 1.

COTTON is quiet but firm; Middlings, 32½c.; sales, 58 bales; receipts, 42 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, July 1.

COTTON continues firm; receipts, 50 bales; sales, 50 bales; exports, 339 bales.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 1—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S. W.	Raining	56
Halifax	N. E.	Raining	57
Portland	N. W.	Clear	60
Boston	S. W.	Clear	65
New-York	N. W.	Overcast	70
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	66
Wilmington, Del	N. W.	Clear	75
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	76
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	71
Oswego	W.	Cloudy	61
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	66
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	72
Chicago	W.	Clear	66
Louisville	S.	Cloudy	76
Mobile	N. W.	Clear	86
New-Orleans	S. E.	Cloudy	81
Key West	E.	Cloudy	85
Havana	E.	Clear	82
Augusta, Ga	W.	Clear	87
Savannah		Clear	85
Charleston	E. N. E.	Clear	86

[Advertisement.]

EXIT COLONEL RYAN.—The Deputy of Marshal BARLOW was nicely done by RYAN; but, notwithstanding the hurried departure of the latter, he did not fail to carry with him one of KNOX'S exquisite white Beavers—an unmistakable evidence of good taste. The famous hatter's supply of Summer Hats is as extensive and varied as usual. Call at No. 212 Broadway and make your selection.

[Advertisement.]

PYLE'S LEMONIZED SUGAR—The only portable article that makes complete and wholesome lemonade. Just the thing for persons going to the country. Put up in glass only by JAMES PYLE, No. 350 Washington-st., New-York. See that your grocer supplies the genuine.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Deutschland	June 19	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Antwerp	July 3	New-York	Liverpool.
India	July 3	New-York	Glasgow.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at the General Post Office at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 1—*In steamship Aleppo, for Liverpool*—John F. Randolphe, John C. Randolphe, Miss Annie Knight, Miss Sarah Brown, Miss Susan Brown, Geo. W. Biddle, Arthur Biddle, Mrs. B. Gerhard, Miss Sergeant, W. Gerhard, Mr. and Mrs. David Hay, 2 children and Miss M. E. Hay, Geo. Sergeant, J. B. Ames, E. Bowstitch, E. C. Curtis, Miss Mary Casey, Jas. P. Whitney.

In steamship Alaska, for Aspinwall.—Chas. W. Nelson, Nicholas Goetjen, wife and 3 children, Joseph Spinoni, wife and 2 children, Thos. Fallon, wife, daughter and children, William Morris, U. S. A., H. Sanford, John A. Austin and wife, Mrs. H. W. Dunning and 3 children, Horatio Cumming, Mrs. Dr. A. J. Smith, Mrs. H. A. Loumty and 2 children, Benj. Moorhouse, Mr. Langhoff, General Spaulding, Major Sears, H. P. Powell, S. Jimener and boy, M. L. Doney, E. Reilly, O. W. Hall, Mrs. William Stanton, Dr. Parker, J. B. Blair, S. J. Simmons, E. P. Sinclair, David Lawson, G. Lanata, wife and 3 children, P. Costruccio, Wm. Mehlhop, J. N. Henderson, wife and 2 children, J. N. Kleiner, wife, 2 daughters and 3 children, J. A. Haste, M. Williams, John H. Van Sann, Lewis Lazarus, Wm. Adams, Allen Moore and wife, H. Jenkins, wife and 3 children, Alfred Wright, David Horton and wife, George F. Deutch, Rev. O. G. Harpenching, Mrs. Mary M. Bird and 2 children, James Stott, wife and child, Mrs. E. McCorkell and 2 children, A. Rhende, Francisco Anayco, Lucio Gutierres, M. A. Giradof, Lewis Hashfield, E. S. Stout, W. H. Mayer, James Connor, Mrs. H. M. Beers and daughters.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Tybee, from San Domingo—J. P. O'Sullivan, Edward Prime, Jr., Colonel J. W. Fabens, J. W. Fabens, Jr., W. R. Ruywood and wife.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 32 | Sun sets .... 7 35 | Moon rises.12 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 38 | Gov. Island. 2 27 | Hell Gate.. 3 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; General Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Union, (N. G.,) Dreyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Scotia, (Br.,) Baker, Pugwash, N. S., S. L. Merchant & Co.; J. E. Ward, Landerkin, St. Croix, J. E. Ward & Co.; Mokanna, (Br.,) McLean, St. John, N. B., C. L. Wright & Co.

Brigs Contest, (Br.,) Blackler, New-Haven, Eng., G. F. Bulley; Venus, (Br.,) Williams, Greenspond, H. L. Routh & Son; Meteor, Carver, Boston, Walsh & Carver; A. Bradshaw, Sears, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Nellie, (Ital.,) Caffero, Trieste, Slocovich & Co.; Ilpotar, (Russ.,) Bjorquest, Gibraltar for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Josie Nichols, Penarth Roads for orders, R. P. Buck & Co.; Magic, (Br.,) Jones, Konigsberg, A. Lindsay.

Schrs. Parsby, (Br.,) Bushnell, St. John, N. F., G. F. Bulley; Laura, (Br.,) Clare, Harbor Island; New Dominion, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker.

Arrived.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans June 23, via Havana June 26, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall June 23, with treasure, mails, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. June 26, lat. 19 52 N., lon. 74 15 W., passed steamship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall; same time, saw steamship Quaker City, steering southwest.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston June 20, via Key West 25th, with mdse. and 53 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo City June 23, Samana Bay 24th, and Porto Platta 26th with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Jeypour, (of Liverpool,) McMillen, Calcutta and Sands Head March 5, with mdse. to J. A. Penniman. Passed Cape Good Hope May 9, St. Helena, May 20. Crossed the Equator June 1; had light N. E. trades from lat. 3 to lat. 28° S., from lat. 28° S. had calms for 14 days; in crossing the Gulf found no current. April 10, in lat. 28° 05' S. long. 75° 05' E., had a hurricane from N. E.; lasted 8 hours; lost 3 topsails and staysail. April 26, lat. 29° 45' S. long. 45° E. spoke bark Charlotte, (Norw.,) from Adelaide, N. S. W., for London. April 29, lat. 31 10 S., lon. 35 E., spoke bark Kate Karney, (Br.,) from Akyab, for Queenstown, 65 ds. out. May 4, lat. 35 S., lon. 20 05 E., spoke ship Archer, (Br.,) from Bombay, for Liverpool, 46 ds. out.

Ship L. L. Sturges, Linnekin, Cardiff 39 ds., with railroad iron to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has been 22 ds. to the westward of the Banks with light westerly winds.

Ship Transit, (of Bath,) Drinkwater, Antwerp, via Portsmouth, Eng., April 30, with mdse. and 24 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to master. Had constant W. N. W. winds and calms the entire passage. One birth on the passage. June 19, lat. 42 30, lon. 63, was in co. with bark Clara & Carl, (N. G.,) from Amsterdam for New-York; June 26, took a pilot on Georges from boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.

Ship Freeman Clark, (of Bath,) Bosworth, Newport, Eng., 47 ds., with railroad iron to order. Had light westerly winds with thick fog almost the entire passage; has been three weeks to the westward of Sable Island.

Bark Zachris, Franzen, (Russ.,) Chorin, Glasgow 44 ds., with maze to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Gazelle, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with wool and hides to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Crossed the equator June 6 in lon. 41.

Bark Fredrik Hendrik, (N. G.,) Mendenwald, Rotterdam 72 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales during first part of passage; lost and split sails; had since light westerly winds and calms.

Bark Cordelia, (of New-London,) Wells, Galveston 20 ds., with hides, cotton, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co. Had light winds and calms almost the entire passage.

Bark Veteran, Cathcart, Bridgeport, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to master.

Bark Wavelet, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Britton, St. Jago de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Phoenix, (of Pictou, N. S.,) McKenzie, Buenos Ayres 61 ds., with wool and hides to Dowley, Corness & Co.—vessel to master. Crossed the equator June 4, in lon. 37, and since had light winds and calms.

Bark Gratta, Wallace, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp.

Bark Beaufort, (of London,) Banks, Algoa Bay, East Coast of Africa, 70 ds., with wool and skins, and 5 passengers to E. D. Morgan & Co. Passed St. Helena May 13; crossed the equator May 24, in lon. 30.

Bark Sandy Hook, Barstow, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to James Borland & Co.

Bark Eureka, Holloway, Newport, Eng., May 12, with railroad iron to order.

Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Alfaretta, for New-York.

Brig Udolo, Wetmore, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Continental, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 20 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Ottawa, (Br.,) Ellis, Seville, (Spain,) via Long Island Sound 47 ds., with mdse. to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Veteran, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gold, Messina April 6, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 21.

Brig Iris, (of Liverpool,) Valot, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Roche, Bros. & Coffey; vessel to Phillips & Collins.

Brig Alfarata, Stanley, Matanzas, 8 ds., with molasses to Master. June 27, lat 33, long. 77 S., spoke ship Cosmopolite, from Pensacola for Callao.

Brig C. T. Tompkins, Taylor, Newark, for Newburyport.

Brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) Carl, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Shannon, (of Nassau,) Lowe, Eleuthera 6 ds., with pineapples to James Douglass.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Brower, Cat Island 7 ds., with pineapples to R. E. Hutchinson.

Schr. Freedom, (Br.,) Clare, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. John H. Ralph, Cole, Richmond, Va., 3 ds., with coal for Providence.

Schr. Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Hatfield, Wentworth, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Magnet, Smith, Musquash, N. B., 12 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Saunders, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Judge Low, Hersey, Pembroke, with lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mattie Holmes, Tapley, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams & Co.

Schr. Caspian, Larrabee, Musquash, N. B., 12 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Geo. Rogers, Stocking, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Julia E. Newell, McIntire, Camden, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Gilsen Carman, Dunbar, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. F. D. Nelson, Phinney, New-London, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Julia A. Birdell, Larder, Bridgeport, for Alexandria.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Hutchings, Newburg, for Portsmouth.

Schr. P. S. Lindsay, Emery, Elizabethport, for Danversport.

Schr. Siak, Johnson, Machias 11 ds., with lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. E. G. Knight, (of Camden,) Travis, Para 24 ds., with hides, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. Mary Rogers, Musquash, N. B., 12 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. R. A. Ford, Carpenter, Rockland, N. B., 12 ds., with building stone to Bartram & Bros.

Schr. Reading R. R. No. 77, Carroll, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Lady Emma, Anedecar, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Zulette Benyon, Smith, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Bowman, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, for Providence.

Schr. James Bradley, Bradley, Philadelphia, for Deep River.

Schr. Dragon, (of Barbadoes) McFarland, Ponce, P. R., 11 ds., with molasses to E. T. Smith.

Schr. Garron, (Br.) Stephen, Rio Janeiro, 39 ds., with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.; vessel to G. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator June 6 in lon. 36.

Schr. Helen Paige, Jones, Washington, D. C., for Saybrook.

Schr. Henry Cole, Loper, Virginia.
Schr. R. T. Graham, Green, Bridgeport.
Schr. Ann Dale, Henly, Providence.
Schr. Sylvester Hall, Coleman, Taunton.
Schr. Pauline, Eaton, Westport.
Schr. M. L. Townsend, Hayden, Bridgeport.
Schr. John Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. Sallie Chastre, Simmons, New-London.
Schr. Kate Kallahan, Tiffney, New-London.
Schr. Breeze, Lynch, New-London.
Schr. Helen Mar, Wines, Providence.
Schr. Artist, Waterman, Somerset.
Schr. Kate Gordon, Smith, Northport.
Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence.
Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Providence.
Schr. Cora, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. A. T. Sipple, Wilson, New-London.
Schr. Midnight, Hopkins, Norwich.
Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven.
Schr. J. L. Robinson, Holmes' Hole.
Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Stonington.
Schr. Maria, Smith, East Lynn.
Schr. Geo. Tribble, Hawkins, New-London.
Schr. Gussie Wilson, Floyd, New-Haven.
Schr. F. Dickens, Jones, Westly, R. I.
Schr. J. Northam, Peiter, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Donetta, Kalm, Stocking, Portland, Conn.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Stocking, Middleton.
Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. Jas. K. Polk, Harding, Westport.
Schr. E. J. Duncan, Bowen, Virginia.
Schr. D. B. Steelman, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. Alfred T. Clark, Sterling, Virginia.
Schr. Francis Edwards, West, Newburg, for Boston.
Schr. Henrietta, Celcey, Newburg, for Norwalk.
Schr. Fair Wind, Mason, Rondout, for New-Bedford.
Schr. America, Ingraham, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Angeline, Hicks, Rondout, for Portland.
Schr. J. Predmore, Seavey, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Hattie E. Collins, Hill, Rondout, for Hartford.
Schr. Emma & Ellen, Fox, Rondout, for Deer River.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. Roanoke, Trefeather, Taunton.
Schr. Watchful, Carr, New-Haven.
Schr. M. S. Bartlett, Brown, Norwalk.
Schr. John R. McFee, Williams, Providence.
Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence.
Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Providence.
Schr. Success, Richards, Providence.
Schr. Jas. Parker, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Julia Burke, Hall, Providence.
Schr. Annie Sheppard, Bondage, Providence.
Schr. C. C. Brooks, Brooks, Providence.
Schr. R. A. Adams, Raynor, Providence.
Schr. Hannah, Willetts, Holt, Providence.
Schr. Martha P. King, Rockwell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Ann Rambo, Coburn, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Morning Star, Lynch, Philadelphia, for Derby.
Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliott, Newburg, for Norwich.
Schr. Wave, Hawley, Clinton Point, for Salem.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., light, cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Union, for Bremen; Aleppo, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., July 1.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; bark J. W., from Rosario; brigs Haidee, from Barbados; Mary, from Ponce; Circassian, from Cienfuegos; F. H. Todd, from Philadelphia; schrs. Decora, from Jamaica; A. F. Randolph, from Havana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1.—Sld. steamers Maryland, for Baltimore, and Prometheus, for Philadelphia; schr. M. E. Faber, for Satilla, Ga.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 1.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Southern Rights; bark Evera, from Bremen.

Passed out, steamer Baltimore, for Bremen; bark Merrimack, for Cuba; brigs Harry Richmond for Rio; Water Witch.

Arr. schr. Virginia Eden, from the West Indies for Baltimore.

Sld. schr. Gilman D. King, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 30, A. M.—Arr. bark N. M. Haven, Philadelphia, for Boston; schrs. J. W. Vamuman, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; S. C. Evans, Boston, for Baltimore; Forest, New-York, for Bangor.

Passed by, schrs. A. K. Woodward, Ellsworth, for New-York; Orozimbo, Ellsworth, for Providence.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—Arr. ship Victor, from Newcastle; Glitner, from Bordeaux.

Sld. Hercules, for Callao; Chartered Rival, for McKeans Island, via Honolulu.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 1.—Sld. steamer Rapidan, for New-York; schrs. Matoka, for Providence; C. W. Holt, for New-York; Ben Borland, Satilla River.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1.—Arr. steamers Fairbanks and Volunteer, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The Bark Eureka, Hollowan, from Newport, Eng., which arrived June 30, is consigned to H. J. De Wolf & Co., and reports; June 8, lat. 41 40, lon. 51, spoke ship West Derby, of and from Liverpool, bound to St. John, N. B., 24 ds. out. Has been 14 ds. west of George's Shoals with light southwest winds and thick fog.

An unknown brig was reported ashore yesterday, (1st,) on Brigantine Beach, N. J. The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co.'s steamer Yankee, Captain Mitchell, has gone to her relief.

Spoken, &c.

Emma F. Lewis—Schr., of Provincetown, cruising; had taken three whales since leaving the West Indies, June 12.

Despatch—Schr., (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from —— for St. Vincent, June 12, lat. 26, lon. 37.

Sandy Hook—Bark, from Cardenas for New-York, June 29, lat. 36 33, lon. 74 43.

Life Boat—Whaling schr., (of Newburyport,) 6 months out, with 110 bbls. oil, all well, June 24, lat. 28, lon. 77 40.

Samson—Brig, hence for Coast of Africa, June 12, lat. 37 51, lon. 54 50.

Bolette Puggaord—Dan. brig, from Havana for Copenhagen, June 14, lat. 37 50, lon. 57 30.

Live Oak—Bark, from New-Bedford on a whaling voyage, all well, June 24, lat. 40 04, lon. 68 08.

Chasca—Bark, from Philadelphia for Cronstadt, June 27, lat. 39 33, lon. 70 30.

Union—Br. bark, hence, bound east, June 24, lat. 41, lon. 68.

A. B. Anger—Schr., hence for St. John, P. R., June 18, lat. 28, lon. 68.

Dediger—N. G. bark, from Rio Grande for Boston, June 27, lat. 33, lon. 68 30.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. June 17, steamships Bolivar, (Br.,) Wallace, Liverpool; Neva, (Br.,) Benis, Greytown; 18th, Venezuela, (Br.,) Creighton, Liverpool; 19th, Alaska, Gray, New-York; schr. Francis, (Br.,) Miller; 23d, steamship Seine, Gillis, Southampton.

Cld. June 15, steamship Arizona, Maury, New-York; 16th, brig M. A. Benson, (Br.,) Gandin, Cienfuegos; 18th, bark Jessie Mildred, Ginn, Cienfuegos; 21st, bark Mary E. Libby, Libby, Pensacola; 22d, schr. Frances, (Br.,) Miller, coasting; 23d, steamship Neva, (Br.,) Renis, Southampton.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 1.—The steamship Hecla, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday at 9 P. M.

MOVILLE, July 1.—The steamship Columbia, from New-York for Glasgow, has arrived.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Freeman & Burr,
CLOTHING
WAREHOUSES,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

CHEVIOT SUITS OF ALL MIXTURES, at FREEMAN & BURR'S, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

LINEN SUITS in White and Fancy Colors, at FREEMAN & BURR'S, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

CASSIMERE SUITS, great variety of styles, at FREEMAN & BURR'S, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

DRAP DE ETE SUITS, Black, for Summer, at FREEMAN & BURR'S, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

TWEED AND MELTON Suits of all styles, at FREEMAN & BURR'S, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

DUSTERS, ALPACA and LINEN, dust proof, at FREEMAN & BURR'S, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

SACKS, Alpaca, Linen, Seersucker, large stock, at FREEMAN & BURR'S, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

SUITS for Traveling, Yachting, Seaside, &c., at FREEMAN & BURR'S, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

BATHING SUITS and Underwear of all kinds, at FREEMAN & BURR'S, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

GENT'S Furnishing Goods, every description, at FREEMAN & BURR'S, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

GARMENTS to MEASURE at short notice, at FREEMAN & BURR'S, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

WHITE VESTS AND PANTS, all styles, at FREEMAN & BURR'S, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

WHITE VESTS of Turkish Towelings at FREEMAN & BURR'S, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS, all ages, at FREEMAN & BURR'S, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' School Suits, at FREEMAN & BURR'S, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' Suits, latest styles, at FREEMAN & BURR'S, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

FREEMAN & BURR RECEIVE ORDERS for CLOTHING from all parts of the country, and guarantee perfect fitting in all cases, by their New Rule for Self-Measurement.

☞ Rules for self-measurement, patterns of goods, and price list, mailed free on application.

FREEMAN & BURR,
Clothing Warehouses,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

SAFETY!
THE
SAFE DEPOSIT
COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
Broadway, Corner of Liberty,
OFFERS
ABSOLUTE SAFETY
IN
SMALL SAFES,
OR FOR
SPECIAL DEPOSITS.
NO LOSS
CAN OCCUR AT ITS VAULTS.
THE PUBLIC, INCLUDING LADIES, ARE INVITED TO
CALL AND EXAMINE ITS SYSTEM.
FRANCIS H. JENKS,
PRESIDENT.

FOURTH OF JULY.
J. M. VARIAN & SON.
CLOTHING.
A NO. 1 BUSINESS SUITS, $12.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,
NEAR CANAL-ST.

WHY BE TROUBLED WITH
FLIES
AND
MOSQUITOES?
WINDOW SCREENS
ON A NEW PLAN.

Neater, stronger, cheaper and better in every respect, than any other SCREEN in the market. Wholesale and retail. Send for a circular.

E. S. & J. TORREY & CO.,
NO. 11 BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE GETTYSBURG SPRINGS CO.

Respectfully announce that they have at length occupied their new office and depot at Nos. 55 and 57 Park-place, New-York, where the New-York business will hereafter be transacted. The depot at No. 5 Murray-st., being established for a temporary purpose, has been discontinued. Those desiring to order the Gettysburg Katalysine Water direct from the Spring will address the Gettysburg Springs Co., at Gettysburg, Penn.

Where it is most convenient and economical to supply orders direct from the Spring, it will in all cases be done, even when they are addressed to the Company at their New-York office.

Price per case of two dozen quarts at the Gettysburg and New-York depots, $10.

GETTYSBURG SPRINGS CO.

RUSSIAN HAIR DYE.
INSTANTANEOUS,
ELECTRICAL,
BEAUTIFUL,
HARMLESS.

The only really meritorious
50-CENT HAIR DYE
in existence.

Can be used with or without a preparation. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN ALL INSTANCES. When so many of the HIGH-PRICED HAIR DYES have proved UNSATISFACTORY, and sometimes injurious, it is a source of great satisfaction that we can recommend a dye that not only accomplishes all it professes to do, [illegible] with PERFECT SAFETY in all cases.

REMEMBER THE PRICE IS ONLY 50c.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
JOHN F. HENRY,
PROPRIETOR,
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
(Formerly No. 21 Park-row.)
THE GREAT UNITED STATES FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 409, July 1, 1869.
12, 68, 24, 42, 48, 57, 70, 72, 25, 28, 7, 13.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 410, July 1, 1869.
68, 61, 5, 57, 8, 32, 33, 51, 17, 26, 41, 48.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 483, July 1, 1869.
28, 66, 67, 45, 71, 61, 30, 16, 51, 29, 47.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 484, July 1, 1869.
65, 75, 69, 26, 77, 24, 9, 61, 71, 52, 49, 66.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—TODD & RAFFERTY HAVE removed their machinery depot to No. 10 Barclay-st. Works at Paterson, N. J.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PARIS
WONDERFUL CURES BY THE R. R. R.
A GREAT MEDICAL TRIUMPH.
AN AMERICAN PHYSICIAN CLAIMS THE EMPEROR'S REWARD OF
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.
And protects the people against the distressing effects of
THE SEINE WATER.
THOUSANDS CURED DAILY
of Diarrhœa, Looseness of the Bowels, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, and the frequent and painful discharges of water and
WEAKNESS OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, AND URINARY ORGANS.
THE PARISIANS IN ECSTACY.

PARIS, June 1, 1869.

Dr. Radway, of New-York, has proved to the satisfaction of the Asiatic Cholera Committee, authorized by the Emperor to pay One Million Dollars to the successful discoverer of a cure for the Asiatic Cholera, his title to the reward. Radway's Ready Relief is now admitted as a positive cure and preventive of this terrible disease. Another great triumph crowns this wonderful remedy as conferring the greatest blessing to Parisians in its wonderful effects in protecting all who drink the SEINE WATER from the distressing and frequent discharges it produces from the Bladder, Kidneys, Urethra and Bowels. Like quicksilver, this water runs through the system, so that every three or four minutes strangers, and even the Parisians, are troubled with painful discharges from the bowels and urinary organs. Radway's Ready Relief has been tested and proves a safeguard against this nuisance."

Twenty drops to a tumbler of water neutralizes the diuretic and diarrheatic constituents of this and all other hard, limestone waters. It is a pleasant beverage, and a more agreeable tonic, stimulant, and anodyne than the best French brandy, and far superior to all bitters.

Thousands are daily cured of all forms of Bowel Complaints, Cramps, Spasms, Colics, Inflammation, and Pains of all kinds,

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

The ladies of Paris use this extraordinary remedy in their toilets and baths, declaring it superior to the most choice perfumed waters and colognes.

ONE TABLE-SPOONFUL OF RADWAY'S RELIEF TO ONE PINT OF WATER.

In this proportion the lady enjoys a delicious bath—by sponging the body, face, neck, &c., it will instantly deodorize the offensive effluvia from perspiration or unhealthy skin, and impart to the body a more agreeable aroma than the most choice and favorite perfumed or cologne waters.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is a powerful disinfectant and purifier of the skin; its chemical action on the oily excretions and perspiration forms a soap that cleanses, deodorizes and purifies the excretive deposits in the pores and secretory vessels, and excites capillary and cellular action in the expulsion of these deposits, and of black spots, worms in the flesh, pimples, blotches, morphew, and affords instantaneous relief in skin poisoning, from the stings of mosquitoes and other insects.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

The superiority of Radway's Ready Relief in the bath and toilet over perfumed waters, in its chemical action on the unhealthy condition of the secretions, deodorizing the effluvia, not only imparts a refreshing sense of feeling to the wearied, languid and melancholy—giving buoyancy and freshness to the spirits, clearness and beauty to the skin—curing in a few minutes HEADACHE, Nervous and Neuralgic Pains, and relieving the disagreeable annoyance of Catarrh, &c., but it restores HEALTH to the skin by CLEANSING THE PORES, and expelling all obstructions, and excrementitious deposits, so that whoever uses it in this form receives through the pores of the skin one-seventeenth as much of the atmospheric air that is inspired through the lungs. This is an important fact to all persons suffering with lung diseases. Perfumed waters only scent the skin—nothing more! Whereas,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES BAD-SMELLING SKIN,
and imparts a clear and
BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
TO ALL.

N. B.—If the blood is loaded with humors and bile, urea, carbon, or the secretions of the liver, kidneys, spleen, and in many cases of ladies when the menstrual discharges are irregular, these secretions are circulating in the blood, causing more serious skin diseases; then, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT should be taken; but in all simple, cutaneous spots, blemishes, and discolored skin, the

BATH OF BEAUTY,

consisting of one tablespoonful of the Ready Relief to one pint of water, is superior to all cosmetics; and will give purity, HEALTH and BEAUTY TO THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

Price 50 cents per bottle, or $5 per dozen. Sold by all Druggists, and at Dr. RADWAY'S Medical Warerooms, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SILVER-PLATED
ICE PITCHERS,
WITH
PORCELAIN LININGS,
Lighter, Cleaner and Better than any Others Made.
TIFFANY & CO.,
550 & 552 BROADWAY.

FOURTH OF JULY.
MESSRS. BROKAW BROTHERS WILL CONTINUE THEIR
GREAT SALE
OF
FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
FOR GENTS, YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN, UNTIL THE FOURTH OF JULY,
NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, 4TH-AV.,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

GREAT PICTURE OF
General Grant's Horses
IN THIS WEEK'S
RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Also, other fine Illustrations, and a great variety of Useful, Entertaining and Amusing Reading, for both Town and Country—including an Illustrated Poem entitled "JOHN CHINAMAN AND JONATHAN," and a capital Story, "SAVED BY A SATCHEL."

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RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER IN THE WORLD,
Comprises Sixteen Five-Column Pages, and circulates all over the Continent, having ardent admirers in every State and Territory, Canada, &c., &c.
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SILVER-PLATED
BAKING
DISH
RECEPTACLES.

A novel and beautiful article of table furniture, is used with ordinary crockery dish, and therefore an improvement over others in the market. Also complete TABLE OUTFITS in PLATED WARE and CUTLERY.

Call and examine.

ADAMS, CHANDLER & CO.
Manufacturers, No. 20 John-st., N. Y.

PERFECT HEALTH RESTORED to all by DU BARRY'S Revalenta Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, diarrhœa, &c. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William-st., N.Y.; KERR, 746 Broadway, and all grocers everywhere.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.